

# THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 1202.  
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1895.

PRICE 3d.  
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

## MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S NEW BOOKS.

### THE ALPINE BOOK OF THE SEASON.

SECOND EDITION (in the press).

## MY CLIMBS IN THE ALPS AND CAUCASUS.

By A. F. MUMMERY.

Illustrated with 32 Pictures, including 11 Full-page Plates and Photogravures. 1 vol., super-royal 8vo, cloth, 21s. net.

\* \* The First Edition was entirely sold out prior to publication. The Fine Edition is also completely sold out.

TENTH AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

### THE STICKIT MINISTER.

By S. R. CROCKETT.

Tenth and Illustrated Edition, price 6s., uniform in style with "The Raiders" and "The Lilac Sunbonnet." This Edition contains a Prefatory Poem, by the late R. L. STEVENSON, reproduced in fac-simile; is illustrated by Ernest A. Waterlow, A.R.A., Joseph Pennell, W. S. MacGeorge, and others, and has specially drawn initial letters and ornaments.

*Speaker*:—"Full of strength and charm."  
*Daily News*:—"The author is a man of keen observation and considerable powers of description."  
*Daily Chronicle*:—"Mr. Crockett's handling of the theme has a vigour, a veracity, and a freshness."

*British Weekly*:—"A book of extraordinary merit."

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

### THE RAIDERS. Seventh Edition. Cloth, 6s.

"That highly satisfactory and picturesque romance,"—*Mr. Andrew Lang* in "Longman's Magazine."

### THE LILAC SUNBONNET. Fourth Edition.

Cloth, 6s.

"A charming story charmingly told,"—*Speaker*.  
"Very dainty and tender,"—*St. James's Gazette*.

IN THE AUTONYM LIBRARY.

### THE PLAY ACTRESS. Third Edition. Paper,

1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

"It impresses while it charms,"—*Scotsman*.

### MAD SIR UCHTRED. Third Edition. Paper,

1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

"Beyond all doubt, a book of high merit,"—*Vanity Fair*.

### CANON JESSOPP'S WORKS.

In uniform cloth binding, 3s. 6d. each.

### ARCADY: For Better, for Worse. Sixth Edition.

### THE COMING of the FRIARS. Seventh Edition.

### THE TRIALS of a COUNTRY PARSON.

Fourth Edition.

In uniform cloth binding, 7s. 6d. each.

### RANDOM ROAMING. With Portrait.

### STUDIES by a RECLUSE. Second Edition.

### HALF-YEARLY VOLUMES OF THE CENTURY. ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1894, to APRIL, 1895.  
Beautifully bound in green cloth, bevelled edges, 6s.

The *Century Magazine* is as popular to-day as it was twenty years ago, which is a startling thing in the face of modern journalistic competition.

### HALF-YEARLY VOLUMES OF ST. NICHOLAS. FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

A Monthly Magazine,  
Edited by  
Mrs. MARY MAPES DODGE.

The Half-yearly Volume,  
NOVEMBER, 1894, to APRIL, 1895.  
Handsomely bound in red cloth, gilt, 5s.

### THE CRIMINOLOGY SERIES.

Edited by W. DOUGLAS MORRISON, M.A.

Vol. I., now ready.

### THE FEMALE OFFENDER. By Prof. Lombroso.

Edited, and with Introduction, by W. D. MORRISON. With Illustrations and Diagrams. Large crown 8vo, cloth 6s.  
"While sharing the feeling of regret felt by the editor that this wicked world is such as it is, we must congratulate him on the thoroughness which makes his work a notable contribution to scientific sociology,"—*St. James's Gazette*.

### SOME ANCIENT ENGLISH HOMES, and their

ASSOCIATIONS: Personal, Archaeological, and Historic. By E. T. HODGES.  
1 illustration by E. Loxton. 4to, cloth, 10s. 6d. net. [Just ready.]

SECOND AND CHEAPER EDITION, IN ONE VOLUME.

### NAME THIS CHILD: a Story of Two. By

WILFRID HUGH CHESON. Cloth, 6s.  
"The novel . . . may safely be classed among the most sparkling and entertaining works of fiction that have obtained publicity for many months past,"—*Daily Telegraph*.

### THE NEW VOLUME OF THE AUTONYM LIBRARY.

### THE TWO STRANGERS.

BY

Mrs. OLIPHANT.

Paper, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

### THE NEW VOLUME OF THE PSEUDONYM LIBRARY.

### EVERY DAY'S NEWS.

BY

E. FRANCIS.

Paper, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.

THE STORY OF A GALLOWAY PARISH.

### VANNA. By Mark McClellan. Map. Cloth,

gilt top, 2s. 6d.

NEW VOLUME OF THE "CAMEO SERIES."

### MARIANA. By Don Jose Echegaray. Trans-

lated into English by JAMES GRAHAM. Photogravure of a recent Portrait of the Author. Half parchment, 3s. 6d. net.

VOL. I. OF HALF-CROWN NOVELS.

### A GENDER in SATIN. By Rita. Tastefully

bound in cloth, 2s. 6d.

SIXTH AND CHEAPER EDITION.

### WILD NATURE WON by KINDNESS. By

Mrs. BRIGHTWEN. Limp cloth, 1s. 6d.

### SHYLOCK and OTHERS: Eight Studies. By

G. H. RADFORD. 8vo, cloth, 5s.

LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E.C.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ARCHBISHOP LAUD, by R. C. BROWNE . . . . .	417
VENERABLE'S EPIGRAMS THE RATIONALIST, by CAMPBELL DOUGLAS . . . . .	418
LELAND'S SONGS OF THE SEA, by PERCY ADDELSHAW . . . . .	419
ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM, by SEYMOUR LONG . . . . .	420
A JESUIT EDUCATIONALIST IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, by FOSTER WATSON . . . . .	421
NEW NOVELS, by GEORGE COTTERELL . . . . .	422
SOME COUNTRY BOOKS . . . . .	423
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	423
THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES . . . . .	424
UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS . . . . .	424
ORIGINAL VERSE: "SYMPATHY," by E. K. CHAMBERS . . . . .	425
MAGAZINE AND REVIEWS . . . . .	425
OGILBY & MORGAN'S MAP OF LONDON, by PHILIP NORMAN . . . . .	425
A DANTE LECTURESHIP AT OXFORD . . . . .	426
SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS . . . . .	426
CORRESPONDENCE—	
An Appeal, by Sir George Birdwood and Prof. Douglas; <i>The Syrian Gospels</i> , by Mrs. A. S. Lewis; "Gay's Chair," by G. A. Aitken; <i>The Etymology of "Arsenic"</i> , by the Rev. A. L. Mayhew; <i>The Puits of the Upper Adour</i> , by E. S. Dodgson; <i>The Arms of Archbishop Rotherham</i> , by Percival Landon; <i>The Genealogy of "Borgia"</i> , by T. Delta; <i>A Correction</i> , by Edgar Prestage . . . . .	426
APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK . . . . .	428
CLODD'S PRIMER OF EVOLUTION, by GRANT ALLEN . . . . .	428
SCIENCE NOTES . . . . .	428
PHILOLOGY NOTES . . . . .	429
REPORTS OF SOCIETIES . . . . .	429
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION IN ALEXANDRIA, by D. G. HOBARTH . . . . .	430
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY . . . . .	430
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, by J. S. SHEDLOCK . . . . .	431
MUSIC NOTES . . . . .	431

## TYPE-WRITING.

## AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, &amp;c.—

Scientific, Literary, and Medical MSS. carefully and promptly typewritten by RAYNE & CO., Edinburgh House, Strand, W.C. Private room for dictation. Highest references. Translations.

## TO INVALIDS.—A LIST OF MEDICAL

MEN in all parts, willing to RECEIVE RESIDENT PATIENTS, giving full particulars and terms, sent gratis. The list includes private asylums, &c.; schools also recommended.—Address Mr. G. B. STOCKER, 8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

## THE AUTHORS' BUREAU, Limited.—

A Literary Syndicate and Press Agency. "A Medium of Communication between Authors, Editors, and Publishers." Advice upon, review, and negotiate MSS. Interviews by appointment only.—Address the SECRETARY, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster.

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—To

AUTHORS.—Special attention given to the above. Estimates free. Accounts verified by Chartered Accountant.—Address MANAGER, Roxburgh Press, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster.

## PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP, or similar

appointment, DESIRED by a competent Short-hand Writer and Typist. Student of Oriental Archaeology. Excellent Testimonials and Press Opinions. Personal Reference to F.R.S. Salary moderate.—ALPHA, Office of Academy, 27, Chancery Lane.

## BRUSSELS.—A comfortable and refined

HOME is OFFERED by Three German Ladies (Sisters) to ENGLISH GIRLS. French, German, Music, and Painting. Highest references.—Apply Miss. GOSWOLD, 26, Rue Caroly, Brussels; or to JESSIE HIND, Esq., Papplewick Grange, Nottingham.

## CATALOGUES

## FOREIGN BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

promptly supplied on moderate terms.  
CATALOGUES on application.  
DULAU & CO., 27, SOHO SQUARE.

## BAEDEKER'S &amp; BADDELEY'S

TOURISTS' GUIDE BOOKS.  
New fully detailed Catalogue sent post free on application.  
DULAU & CO., 27, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

## FOREIGN BOOKS AT FOREIGN PRICES.

## WILLIAMS &amp; NORGATE,

Importers of Foreign Books,  
14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN,  
20, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH,  
AND  
7, BROAD STREET, OXFORD.  
CATALOGUES post free on application.

## TH. WOHLLEBEN,

## FOREIGN BOOKSELLER,

45, GREAT RUSSELL STREET  
(Opposite the British Museum),  
Supplies all FOREIGN BOOKS and PERIODICALS at the most  
moderate prices.  
Catalogues on application.

## BOOKS.—CATALOGUE, No. 38, curious

MISCELLANEOUS SECOND-HAND BOOKS, sent post free;  
also FRENCH CATALOGUE.  
E. HECTOR, Bookseller, Birmingham.

## CATALOGUES of Rare, Curious, Scarce,

and Interesting BOOKS, Photos, Paintings, and Engravings  
INVITED, with full particulars.—Address D. V. MERCHANT, M. Hill  
Dunbar, India.

## DAVID NUTT, 270, 271, Strand, London, W.C.

## JUST PUBLISHED.

## SECOND-HAND BOOKS:

## CATALOGUE, No. XLVI.

## INDIA and the FAR EAST

(1,298 Lots),  
Including the LIBRARY of the late Rev. Dr. RICHARD MORRIS,  
Editor of the Pall Society's Journal;  
And an exhaustive COLLECTION of WORKS relating to

## CHINA,

Brought together during the last twenty-five years by a late Member of  
H.B.M. Consular Service.

To be had gratis on application.

## TO LITERARY MEN.—G. S. CURRYER,

Literary Agent, UNDERTAKES ALL BRANCHES of  
LITERARY BUSINESS. References to Authors and Editors. Type  
writing, Indexing, and Research.—Address 4, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

## IMPORTANT.—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

## NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, BOOKS,

Ac.—KING, SELL & RAILTON, Limited, high-class Printers  
and Publishers, 12, Gough Square, 4, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.,  
have specially-built Rotary and other fast Machines for printing  
and binding illustrated or other Publications.

Advice and assistance given to anyone wishing to commence New  
Journals.

Facilities upon the premises for Editorial Offices, free. Advertising  
and Publishing Departments conducted.

Telephone 2789. Telegraph, "Africanism, London."

## AGENCY FOR AMERICAN BOOKS.

## G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, PUBLISHERS

and BOOKSELLERS, of 27 and 29 West 23rd Street, New  
York, and 24, BEDFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C., desire to call the  
attention of the READING PUBLIC to the excellent facilities  
presented by their Branch House in London for filling, on the most  
favourable terms, orders for their own STANDARD PUBLICA-  
TIONS, and for ALL AMERICAN BOOKS and PERIODICALS—  
CATALOGUES sent on application.

## LIVERPOOL COLLEGE.

The Council are about to ELECT a PRINCIPAL to supply the  
vacancy, which has been caused by the resignation of the Rev. Frank  
Dyson, M.A. He must be a clergyman of the Church of England in  
priest's orders, and M.A. at least of the University of Oxford,  
Cambridge, or of Trinity College, Dublin. His remuneration will  
commence at £800 per annum, with permission to take boarders, but  
only pupils attending the College. His duties will begin in September.  
Testimonials to be sent on or before the 1st June, addressed to the  
SECRETARY, to whom application may be made for further information.  
Shaw Street, Liverpool, GEORGE H. DAYSON, Secretary,  
8th May.

## ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL, near

OXFORD.—Public School, founded 1863, to provide Education  
for Gentlemen's Sons in Preparation for Universities. Army, &c., on  
deductible Church principles. Fees: £50 per annum (Sons of Clergy-  
men, £60); Day Boys, 21 guineas. Classical and Modern studies.  
Scholarships, £40 to £20, July 30th.—Rev. T. F. HOSKIN, M.A., Warden.

## ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—AN EXAMI-

NATION for filling up about TWENTY-TWO VACANCIES  
on the Foundation will be held on the 10th SEPTEMBER NEXT.  
For information apply to the BURSAR, St. Paul's School, West  
Kensington.

## NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY OFFICES,

20, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

## THE DIRECTOR of the NATIONAL

PORTRAIT GALLERY wishes to Give Notice that by order of  
the trustees the TEMPORARY OFFICES at 20, Great George Street,  
will be CLOSED from MONDAY, May 13, inclusive, until further  
notice, while the transfer of the pictures, official records, &c., to the  
new buildings in St. Martin's Place, is being carried out. No business  
or correspondence can be attended to that is not of an urgent or purely  
official character. LONEL CURT.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President and Council will  
proceed to ELECT, on TUESDAY, May 22nd, ONE COUSIN  
ANNUITANT and ONE FURNACE ANNUITANT. Applicants for  
the Cousin Annuitant, which is of the value of not more than £50, must  
be deserving Artists, Painters in Oil and Water-colours, Sculptors,  
Architects, or Engravers, in need of aid through unavoidable failure of  
professional employment or other causes. Applicants for the Turner  
Annuitant, which is of the value of £50, must be Artists of repute in  
need of aid through the unavoidable failure of personal employment  
or other causes.—Forms of application can be obtained, by letter,  
addressed to the SECRETARY, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W.  
They must be filled in and returned on or before Saturday, May 25th.  
By order,  
FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

## PARIS.—THE BEURDELEY SALE.—

WORKS OF ART and FURNITURE of the XVIIIth Century.  
Articles of Vertu, Decorative Painting, China, Sculptures, Porphyry,  
Granite, Old Chimney-pieces, ART and FURNITURE BRONZES,  
Carved and Gilt Furniture, Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI.  
Furniture and Seats.—THIRD SALE at the HOTEL DROUOT, Room  
No. 5, on WEDNESDAY, 24th May, to SATURDAY, 1st June,  
1895, at 2 p.m. On view on the 25th and 26th May, from 1 p.m. to  
8 p.m.  
OBJECTS of ART and CURIOSITIES of the RENAISSANCE  
Period: Italian, Persian, Faience Venetian Glass-ware, Limoges  
Enamels, Art Bronzes, Statuettes, Cutlery, Keys, Weapons, Ironwork,  
Jewels, Gold and Silversmiths' Works, Valuable Stones, Textures,  
Carpets, Tapestry.—THIRD SALE at the HOTEL DROUOT, Room  
No. 5, on WEDNESDAY, 24th May, to SATURDAY, 1st June,  
1895, at 2 p.m. On view Tuesday, 4th June, 1895, from 1.30 p.m. to  
5.30 p.m.—M. P. CHEVALIER, Auctioneer, 10, rue Grange Batelière;  
M. CH. MANNHEIM, expert, 7, rue St. George's, Paris.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in

WATER-COLOURS.—THE SUMMER EXHIBITION is NOW  
OPEN, at 54, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6. Admission, 1s.  
Catalogue, 1s. GEORGE L. RIDGE, Secretary.

## FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—

The 42nd Annual SPRING EXHIBITION of PICTURES by  
BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS, including "St. Mark's Place,  
Venice," by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., is NOW OPEN. Admis-  
sion, 1s.

## TOWER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

## WILLIAM LE QUEUX'S NEW ROMANCE.

## ZORAIDA:

A Startling Story of the Harem and the  
Great Sahara.

The Author, while presenting vivid pictures of desert  
life, also exposes the working of the far-reaching but  
little known Senoussa, the secret society of Islam, and  
deals with an extraordinary scientific discovery in a  
manner which renders the book of absorbing interest from  
the first page to the last.

With 30 Illustrations by H. Piffard.

Price 6s.

The First and Second Editions having  
been exhausted on day of publication,  
a THIRD LARGE EDITION is  
now in the press and will be ready  
shortly.

## THE TOWER ROMANCE LIBRARY.

NOW READY, PRICE 6s.

VOLUME ONE.

## A TORQUAY MARRIAGE.

By G. RAYLEIGH VICARS and EDITH VICARS.

VOLUME TWO.

## IN QUEST OF A NAME.

By Mrs. HENRY WYLDE.

[Ready May 16.]

PRICE 6s.

## THE OUTLAWS OF THE AIR.

By GEORGE GRIFFITH,

Author of "The Angel of the Revolution,"

Illustrated by E. S. Hope.

[Ready May 21.]

TOWER PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED,  
95, MINORIES, E.

## CHARLES DIXON.

THE MIGRATION OF  
BRITISH BIRDS:

Including their Post-Glacial Emigration as Traced by the  
Application of a New Law of Dispersal.  
Being a Contribution to Migration, Geographical Distribu-  
tion, and Insular Faunas.

By CHARLES DIXON.

With 6 Maps. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

The Daily Telegraph says: "A work of fascinating interest.... Mr.  
Dixon's work... is sure to awaken controversy, and can scarcely fail in  
any case profoundly to modify existing views."

CHAPMAN & HALL, Ltd., London.

## MESSRS. J. C. DRUMMOND &amp; CO.,

## ART REPRODUCERS,

14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.  
Are the sole representatives in Great Britain of  
HERR HANFSTAENGL, of Munich,  
the well-known Artist in PHOTOGRAPHY, now patronised by the  
leading London Art Publishing Firms. A large Collection of im-  
portant Plates always on view.

Process Blocks for the purpose of Ordinary  
Book Illustrations.

Messrs. DRUMMOND & CO. supply the cheapest and best Processes  
in the market, which are specially adapted to meet the wants of  
Antiquarians, Archaeologists, and those engaged in the investigation  
and publication of Parochial and Diocesan Records.

J. C. DRUMMOND & CO. invite attention to their  
Improved Rapid Photo-Mechanical Process  
For the Reproduction of Works of Art, Original MSS., Designs  
Lace Manufactures, Photographs, Views, Book Illustrations  
Artistic Advertisements, Catalogues, &c., &c., at a moderate cost.  
Specimens and price list on Application.

Offices: 14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN LONDON

## ESTABLISHED 1851.

## BIRKBECK BANK,

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London.  
TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS  
repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, on the minimum  
monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.  
STOCKS, SHARES, and ANNUITIES purchased and sold.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.  
For the encouragement of Thrift the Bank receives small sums on  
deposit, and allows interest monthly on each completed 21.

## BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE

FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH.

## BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND

FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free  
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager



NEW VOLUME BY HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

Just Published by Messrs. MACMILLAN &amp; CO. Crown 8vo. Price 6s.

**THE RENASCENCE OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA.**

Essays, Lectures, and Fragments relating to the Modern English Stage, written and delivered in the years 1893-94.

By HENRY ARTHUR JONES,

Author of "The Triumph of the Philistines"; "The Masqueraders"; "The Case of Rebellious Susan"; "The Tempter"; "The Crusaders"; "The Middleman"; "Judah"; "The Dancing Girl"; "Saints and Sinners"; &amp;c.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The Theatre and the Mob.           | 11. The Dramatic Outlook.   |
| 2. Religion and the Stage.            | 12. On being Rightly Amused at the Theatre.                       |
| 3. The First Night Judgment of Plays. | 13. On Playmaking.  |
| 4. Realism and Truth.                 | 14. Our Modern Drama: Is it an Art or an Amusement?               |
| 5. The Science of the Drama.          | 15. The Relations of the Drama to Education.                      |
| 6. The Literary Drama.                | 16. Preface to "Saints and Sinners."                              |
| 7. The Bible on the Stage.            | 17. Dedication of "The Case of Rebellious Susan," to Mrs. Grundy. |
| 8. The Future of the English Drama.   | 18. Fragments and Extracts.                                       |
| 9. Dr. Pearson on the Modern Drama.   |   |
| 10. A Playwright's Grumble.           |   |

PLAYS by the same Author, already published—

"SAINTS AND SINNERS," 3s. 6d. "JUDAH" and "THE CRUSADERS," 2s. 6d. each.

The other Plays will be issued as soon as certain stage rights have expired.

MISS BLIND'S NEW POEMS.

**BIRDS OF PASSAGE: Songs of the Orient and the Occident.**

By MATHILDE BLIND, Author of "The Ascent of Man," "Dramas in Miniature," &amp;c.

Crown 8vo, decorated linen, 6s. net.

"It is so good that, in our judgment, it places her quite in the front rank of living lyrical poets.....A richly endowed poetical nature is here seen at its very best."—*Daily News*.

LONDON: CHATTO &amp; WINDUS, 214, PICCADILLY, W.

**THE LIBRARY OF USEFUL STORIES.**

PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH VOLUME.

I.	II.
THE	THE
STORY OF THE STARS.	STORY OF PRIMITIVE MAN.

BY

G. F. CHAMBERS, F.R.A.S.,

Author of "A Handbook of Astronomy," &amp;c.

With 24 Illustrations.

FOURTH THOUSAND.

BY

EDWARD CLODD,

Author of "The Story of Creation," &amp;c.

With 88 Illustrations.

JUST READY.

LONDON: GEORGE NEWNES, LIMITED.

**The Autotype Company, London,**Renowned for the excellence of its process of high-class  
**BOOK ILLUSTRATION.**

Adopted by the Trustees of the British Museum, the Learned Societies, and the leading Publishers. For specimens, prices, &amp;c., apply to the MANAGER.

**AUTO-GRAVURE,**

The Autotype process adapted to Photographic Engraving on copper. Copies of Paintings by F. Brangwyn, H. Draper, E. Douglas, Holman Hunt, F. Roe, Herbert Schmalz, Haigh Wood, &amp;c.; of Portraits by Sir John Millais, R.A.; Hon. Jno. Collier; Sir Geo. Reid, P.R.S.A.; Holl, R.A.; Ouseley, R.A.; Pettie, R.A.; Prinsep, R.A.; also examples of Auto-Gravure Reproductions of Photographs from Art Objects and from Nature can be seen at the Autotype Gallery.

THE

**AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY,**

74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

is remarkable for its display of Copies of celebrated Works by

**"THE GREAT MASTERS"**

from the Louvre, Vatican, Hermitage, and the National Galleries of Italy, Spain, Holland, and London, including H.M. Collections at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle.

Albums of reference to the various Galleries are provided, are easily looked over, and of great interest to lovers of Art. Send for the new Pamphlet, "AUTOTYPE: a Decorative and Educational Art," per post to any address.

The AUTOTYPE FINE ART CATALOGUE, 186 pp., free, per post, for Sixpence.

**THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY, LONDON.****MUDIE'S****SELECT****LIBRARY.****BOOKSELLERS,****BOOK EXPORTERS,****BOOK BINDERS,**

AND

**LIBRARIANS.****ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN  
AND SPANISH BOOKS.****THE LARGEST STOCK in the WORLD****MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, Limited.****30 TO 34, NEW OXFORD STREET,****241, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W., and****48, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.,**

LONDON;

And 10 to 12, BARTON ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

**SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO.****A READER'S GUIDE to CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.** By WM. SWAN SONNENSCHN. Pp. xc-775, 4to, cloth, 25s. net. The Authors and Subjects Index occupy pp. i.-lxviii. (each of four columns).

This Work is a continuation of "THE BEST BOOKS," bringing the literature down to last year, its bibliographical methods (including Classification) being the same, though the Descriptive and Critical side of the Work is very largely developed.

**RAMBLES in ALPINE VALLEYS.**

By J. W. TUTT, F.E.S., Author of "Woodside, Burnside, Hillside, and Marsh." With Map and 4 Plates. 3s. 6d.

**IN GROUSELAND.** By E. G. MacKENZIE, Author of "The Highland Handbook." With 4 Plates. 3s. 6d. Dedicated by permission to the Duke of Sutherland.**CONSTITUTIONAL ANTIQUITIES of**

SPARTA and ATHENS. By Dr. G. GILBERT. Translated by E. J. BROOKS, M.A., Fellow of St. John's Coll., and T. NICKLIN, M.A., late Scholar of St. John's Coll. With an Introductory Note by J. E. SANDYS, Litt.D., Public Orator in the University of Cambridge. Pp. iii-463, 8vo, 10s. 6d.

"One of the very best handbooks of Greek Constitutional Antiquities. Fully deserves to be warmly welcomed by every English student of Greek history, and to be extensively used in schools and colleges."—Dr. SANDYS.

**ANNALS of the BRITISH**

PEASANTRY. By RUSSELL M. GARNIER, B.A. 406 pages, large 8vo, 10s. 6d.

"Mr. Garnier, author of the excellent 'History of the English Landed Interest' [2 vols., 21s.], has followed up those instructive studies in our economical and social history by a not less instructive story of the history of rural labour."—*Times*. "A monument of wide research and patient labour. He combines in the happiest way historical with practical knowledge."—*Yorkshire Post*.**THE MESSAGE of MAN: a Book of**

Ethical Scriptures drawn from many Sources and Arranged. Pp. 396, 4s. 6d. [Second Edition ready.]

"It is excellent, and cannot fail to provide instruction of the highest kind. It appeals to the highest and best instincts."—*Glasgow Herald*. "Everywhere the book seeks to shape to fine issues the moral life; its outlook on life is wide and generous, and the appeal of the highest motive is brought in many of these aphorisms to the services of the lowliest duties. The arrangement of the work is admirable."—*Speaker*. "Will repay all the trouble taken with it."—*Catholic Times*.**THE BETTER ADMINISTRATION of**

the POOR-LAW. By W. CHANCE, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Sec. Gen. Poor-Law Confer. 6s.

"Compiled in the hope that it may serve as a guide to those who are called upon to administer the Poor-Law. Many guardians coming new to the work are anxious to learn their duties, but there are few books which are of much assistance in showing them what are the true principles upon which Poor-Law relief should be administered."—From Preface.

Uniform with the SCHOPENHAUER Volumes.

**THE SEXES COMPARED, and other**

Essays. By EDUARD von HARTMANN, Author of "The Philosophy of the Unconscious." Translated by A. KENNER, M.A. 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS:—The Sexes Compared - The Vital Question of the Family—The Comforts of Pessimism—Our Relation to Animals—The Need of Books—The Modern Lust for Fame—My Relation to Schopenhauer.

**SOCIAL ENGLAND SERIES.—Vol. I.****THE TROUBADOURS and COURTS**

of LOVE. By J. F. ROWBOTHAM, M.A. (Oxon.). With 2 Maps and 13 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

"A most erudite and eloquent volume, of which every page betrays profound and painstaking research beyond all praise."—*Daily Chronicle*. "The subject is one which will never cease to have its fascination."—*Scotsman*. "Capitally illustrated, and in all respects welcome."—Notes and Queries.

THE NEXT VOLUME WILL BE

**THE KING'S PEACE: a History of**

the English Law Courts, by F. A. Inderwick, Q.C.; and forthcoming Volumes will be by Prof. CUNNINGHAM, F. W. CORNISH, Prof. VINOGRADOFF, GEORGE G. CHISHOLM, LUCY TOLMIN SMITH, S. O. ADDY, Prof. G. BALDWIN BROWN, W. LAIRD CLOWES, KENELM D. COTES (the Editor of the Series), and others.

**THE PITY of LOVE: a Tragedy. By**

THEODORE WRATISLAW. Antique boards, 3s. net.

"His heroics are very far from contemptible; and really the scene between the Princess and Königsmarck has considerable merits."—*Manchester Guardian*. "Will be welcomed to lovers of Poetry."—*Scotsman*. "The chief glory of the tragedy is that it keeps naturally and easily to rhyme throughout."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.**SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO., LONDON.**

## RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S LIST.

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF  
"MISUNDERSTOOD."

### COLONEL NORTON.

BY  
FLORENCE MONTGOMERY,

AUTHOR OF

"THROWN TOGETHER," "SEAFORTH,"  
"A VERY SIMPLE STORY," &c.,

IS NOW READY AT ALL LIBRARIES.

In 3 vols., crown 8vo.

## NEW WORKS OF FICTION IN ONE VOLUME.

NOW READY.

### CHERRYFIELD HALL. An

Episode in the Career of an Adventuress. By F. H.  
BALFOUR (ROSS GEORGE DERING), Author of "Dr.  
Mirabel's Theory," &c. In crown 8vo, 6s.

"We cannot too cordially recommend this brilliant book  
to general and careful perusal."—*Daily Telegraph*.

NOW READY.

### TODDLE ISLAND.

Being the Diary of Lord Bottsford  
of England.

In crown 8vo, 6s.

"In the author of 'Toddle Island' we find a satirist of a  
superior order. The startling diary of Lord Bottsford is,  
in one sense, anything but a pleasant book; for we are all  
'in it.' His types are many and mercilessly drawn, there  
will hardly be any among his readers who will not be  
forced to feel that of him the fable is narrated."—*World*.

NOW READY.

### THE MERMAID. A Love Tale.

By L. DOUGALL, Author of "Beggars All," &c. In  
crown 8vo, 6s.

"A boldly, thoroughly romantic story. The beginning  
is tragic, and there is a tone in the whole of the story which  
is purely fanciful, and out of the beaten tracks of either the  
old or the new fiction.....The love tale is very touching and  
pretty. It ends well, too, which is all as it should be."  
*World*.

THE NEW ISSUE OF  
THE NOVELS OF MRS. HENRY WOOD.

THE FIFTH VOLUME.

### LORD OAKBURN'S DAUGHTERS

(77th Thousand),

NOW READY.

In red cloth, gold lettered on side, similar to the 3s. 6d.  
Edition, price 2s. 6d.

In green cloth, gold lettered on back, but with a plainer  
binding, price 2s.

To be followed at regular monthly intervals by the other  
Stories in the Series.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, New Burlington Street  
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

## NEW NOVELS.

### HAUNTED BY POSTERITY

BY

W. EARL HODGSON.

Crown 8vo, price 6s.

GLOBE.

"Mr. Hodgson is by no means a decadent; his  
work is strong, manly, and wholesome. His men  
and women are of flesh and blood, but of intellect  
and energy also. The romance of the lovers,  
described with refreshing sincerity and amiable  
sentiment, is pleasant in the extreme; while the  
scenes in the office of a very novel 'Review,' the  
experiments in spiritualism, the sporting incidents,  
the political activity, betray the sympathy of the  
author with a large variety of mundane matters."

### THE GRASSHOPPERS.

BY

MRS. ANDREW DEAN,

Author of "A Splendid Cousin," &c.

Crown 8vo, price 6s.

ATHENAEUM.

"The Grasshoppers' is another study of the  
manners of mixed nationalities in which the  
many admirable qualities displayed in 'Lesser's  
Daughter' are set forth to even greater advantage.  
Laughter goes hand in hand with tears, and the  
dialogue, which is invariably crisp and natural,  
abounds in unexpected humour. Mrs. Sidgwick  
can appreciate the critical attitude of the German  
visitor to England as well as that of the English  
visitor to Germany. She has both 'detachment'  
and wit, and may be congratulated on having  
turned these qualities to brilliant effect in this  
original and engrossing novel."

### A JAPANESE MARRIAGE.

BY

DOUGLAS SLADEN,

Author of "On the Cars and Off,"  
"The Japs at Home," &c.

Crown 8vo, price 6s.

[Next week.]

### THE COMEDY of CECILIA;

Or, An Honourable Man.

BY

CAROLINE FOTHERGILL.

Crown 8vo, price 3s. 6d.

[Next week.]

A. & C. BLACK, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

## CLARENDON PRESS LIST.

Just published, New Edition, Vol. II., £1 16s.

### THE CHINESE CLASSICS:

with a Translation, Critical and Exegetical Notes,  
Prolegomena, and Copious Indexes. By JAMES  
LEGGE, D.D., LL.D. In Eight Volumes. Royal 8vo.

Vol. I., £1 10s.

Vol. III., in Two Parts, £1 10s. each.

Vol. IV., in Two Parts, £1 10s. each.

Vol. V., in Two Parts, £1 10s. each.

Immediately, demy 8vo, cloth, 36s.

Vol. V., A.D. 553-600, THE LOMBARD INVASION.

Vol. VI., A.D. 600-744, THE LOMBARD KINGDOM.

### ITALY and HER INVADERS.

With Maps and Illustrations. By THOMAS  
HODGKIN, D.C.L. Oxford and Durham, Litt.D.  
Dublin, Fellow of University College, London.

Also published.

Vols. I.-II., The Visigothic Invasions—The Hunnish In-  
vasion—The Vandal Invasion, and the Herulian  
Mutiny. Second Edition. £2 2s.

Vols. III.-IV., The Ostrogothic Invasion—The Imperial  
Restoration.

Just published, crown 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d. net.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

By ARCHIBALD MACLAREN. Re-edited and En-  
larged by WALLACE MACLAREN, M.A., Ph.D., of  
the Oxford University Gymnasium. Illustrated by  
400 Woodcuts drawn from life.

Just published, crown 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d.

### CRYSTALLOGRAPHY: a

Treatise on the Morphology of Crystals. By N.  
STORY-MASKELYNE, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of  
Mineralogy, Oxford, Honorary Fellow of Wadham  
College.

Just published, demy 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.

### M. TULLI CICERONIS PRO

T. ANNIO MILONE AD JUDICES ORATIO. Edited,  
with Introduction and Commentary, by ALBERT C.  
CLARK, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College,  
Oxford.

By the SAME EDITOR.

Crown 4to, stiff covers, 7s. 6d.

### COLLATIONS from the HAR-

LEIAN MS. of CICERO 2082. With a Facsimile  
(Anecdota Oxoniensia, Classical Series, Pt. VII.).

Nearly ready, 4to, stiff boards, linen back, 42s. net.

### A MONOGRAPH on the ORDER

of OLIGOCHÆTA. By FRANK EVERS BEDDARD,  
M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.S., Professor to the Zoological Society  
of London, and Lecturer on Biology at Guy's Hospital.

Nearly ready, crown 8vo, cloth, 2s.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION FOR SCHOOLS.

### SOPHOCLES—ŒDIPUS COLO-

NEUS. Edited, with Introductions and English Notes,  
by LEWIS CAMPBELL, M.A., LL.D., Emeritus Pro-  
fessor of Greek in the University of St. Andrew's, and  
EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A., LL.D., Balliol College,  
Oxford.

Full Clarendon Press Catalogues will be sent post free on  
application.

LONDON: HENRY FROWDE,

CLARENDON PRESS WAREHOUSE, AMEN CORNER, E.C.



SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1895.

No. 1202, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Life and Times of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury.* By C. H. Simpkinson. (John Murray.)

Now that the Laud Commemoration has well gone by, we have leisure to appreciate, unhampered by the enthusiasm or contradiction of the moment, the value of this contribution to the history of the great struggle of the seventeenth century. The utterances of last January showed, at any rate, a very different estimate of Laud's character and career from that expressed in Macaulay's *Edinburgh* article of 1831, or even in the colder criticism of Hallam: "Though not literally destitute of religion, he persecuted not from bigotry, but from policy. . . . He would not have been a good man in private life." Such is the queer verdict of the Whig historian, who yet regards Laud's death as "one of the greatest reproaches of the Long Parliament." Mr. Simpkinson must have been agreeably surprised to find public opinion so well prepared to receive his "attempt to judge Laud's acts sympathetically." Indeed, the old notion of Laud as "a pedant, bigot, and persecutor" is so far obsolete, that the apologetic Preface reads a little out of date.

We are somewhat apt to forget that, to men of that day, Laud's ecclesiastical restorations were really novelties. For we wrongly regard the Puritans as an energetic but small minority, and not as an influential party, which, having narrowly missed ascendancy, was proportionately exasperated to find itself in subjection. The persecution to which Laud was exposed at the end of his Oxford career, the sharp contest for the headship of St. John's, are proofs of the strength of his opponents. It is true, as Mr. Simpkinson points out, that in 1611 Laud was the leader of the rising generation, eager to breathe freer air. He and they passed on to victory and to power, but behind them lay a sullen (though not always silent) mass of opposition. After the so-called Arminians had secured "all the best benefices in England," their adversaries still watched for an opportunity to recover the lost ground. The whirligig of time brought its revenges; and when, in 1633, Laud was archbishop, the energy of youthful reaction was on the side of his adversaries. He was fifty-nine, Prynne little more than half his age, and Milton ("church-outed by the prelates") eight years Prynne's junior. The heaven of resistance—call it rebellion or revolution—had been at work among Protestants since the early days of Edward or Mary. Though repressed, it was still accumulating its "sweltered venom," like the witches'

toad, and, like that ingredient, would boil first in the bubbling cauldron. It was Laud's error and misfortune to add just that degree of heat that was required.

As a Church reformer, Laud lacked faith in principles. He was not content to set up his ideal of the "beauty of holiness," and let it work. That the ideal did attract, the reception of Herbert's "Temple" amply showed. But Laud must always impose a rule where he failed to direct a choice. His visitation articles are overburdened with detail. Their endeavour to grasp all particulars of church life was doubtless futile. But they afford us curious glimpses into its daily course. The observance of the passing-bell, the provision of "good wine" for the sacrament, the keeping by Roman Catholics of books and vestments "for a day, as they call it," were among the subjects of inquiry. Certain abuses here specified lingered till the days of Parson Tulliber. Some ministers were swearers, using "bodily labour not seemly for their function," as was likely when many benefices were worth but five pounds. There were Sunday markets and fairs, and chaffering by pedlars and butchers in the churchyard after service. It was well to try to alter these things; but it was not so judicious to ask the churchwardens about the studies of their parson, in days when Pocock was tolerated by his people as "a good man, but no Latiner." Laud had defined sharply enough his position with regard to the Roman controversy. His Puritan opponents admitted that his Conference was the strongest book against the papal claims, and yet obstinately assailed him as a papist. That the patron of Chillingworth and of Durie should have been offered (for the second time) a cardinal's hat within ten days of his nomination to Canterbury, is a conclusive proof that invincible prejudice is of no party, and of no Church.

Laud attached an exaggerated value to the obedience he could (for the moment) secure by his use of the royal power. That use was, viewed from one side, injudicious; viewed from another, Erastian. But it had secured an immediate and visible result, and Laud was content.

Equally well-meaning and equally disastrous was Laud's civil administration. Mr. Simpkinson has well vindicated the honesty of Laud's intentions as to the working of the revived jurisdiction of the Star Chamber and High Commission. His aim was to secure the equality of Englishmen before the law—which to him meant the submission of all to the king, as its minister and interpreter. He tried to accomplish this purpose in a bureaucratic fashion, sure to recommend itself to the methodic, decorous, clerkly soul of Charles.

It will be new to many readers to be told that the Star Chamber was "designed to be the protector of the poor and the ignorant." The nobles and gentry were ordered to their own counties, there to devote themselves to the "guidance and protection of the poor under the jealous supervision" of that Court, whose equitable procedure was designed to supplement the ordinary tribunals by its vigorous and discretionary action. Its members, indeed, seem to have

considered informality as a help to equity. In the cases recorded by Rushworth, arbitrary arrangements, rough-and-ready decisions, indicate the personal and passing feelings of the judges, untrammelled by training or precedent. They award odd and fancy punishments, and in one instance (mere vulgar abuse of a lord) the penalty is scandalously severe—the payment of £2200 and a whipping. So far had the action of the court swerved from Laud's benevolent design, that his not checking these severities was made matter of accusation against him. He replied that he was not responsible for what was done by common consent—"it was their act, not mine." But the excuse was not allowed; indeed, considering Laud's power at the time, it savours too much of special pleading.

The example is instructive, as showing what was the main obstacle to the success of the Archbishop's plans. The people with whom he had to reckon cared nothing for his ideal of equality. His notion of guiding the nation's energies from above, of ordering from a secure height the movements of all ranks, led by officers chosen by the King as supreme, every man equally amenable to the sovereign will—this notion was hateful to everybody concerned. The King was too jealous to allow any minister (as Strafford said) to make him truly great; his prerogative he regarded as inalienably attached to his person, and not to his ablest servant would he entrust its use. The nobles had their own schemes of aggrandisement. Mr. Simpkinson has pointed out (in his Appendix) how definite and far-reaching these projects were. They aimed at nothing less than independence of the King and the military control of the country, divided into provinces or counties according to the local influence of each noble family (the Percies were to have four counties for their share).

"These men were to take the place held by the semi-independent governors of provinces in France who had of late years been the chief danger to French unity, and to the coercion of whom Richelieu had devoted so much of his energy."

In those of less exalted station the same tendency is visible. Working together with the political discontent of the time, it gave to the civil contest a peculiar bitterness. The question of "gentry" was a factor no less potent for evil than the ambition of the great lords. It comes up in various ways, and very characteristically in the opposition to Laud himself. One of the prejudices against him, industriously kept up by his opponents who knew its power for mischief, was the imputed lowness of his origin. The falsehood did all the harm it was meant to do. Nay, in the circumstances of the time, the truth would not have served him much. That he was of respectable parentage, that his uncle had been Lord Mayor, was not likely to make him acceptable to the country gentry who ruled the Commons, and meant to rule England. Seated, in untitled dignity, in the manors held by their forefathers for centuries past, they had been irritated and scandalised by the rise of mere court favourites to high dignities—the Villiers family had been a conspicuous

example. They had not all political ambition, but they all wished to be differentiated, formally and visibly, from their social inferiors. Heraldic distinctions, and occasional visitations when those arrogating such distinctions might be authoritatively proclaimed "no gentlemen," were all very well; but they craved something more. The longing for some recognition of his order, as a separate caste with peculiar privileges, was very strong in many a squire who cared not to make a figure at Whitehall or Westminster. Hence was derived an extreme jealousy of those who had risen by trade, or even by learning, and the antagonistic eagerness to claim consideration on the ground of acquired wealth or professional eminence. To both classes, therefore, "gentry" was a cherished symbol, whether they possessed or coveted the position it denoted. The perilous wish to be outside the law was not peculiar to Charles. There was danger lest against his idol of prerogative the kindred idol of privilege should be set up—privilege, not of Parliament only. As the nobles emulated the French provincial governors, so were the squires hankering after the exemptions and advantages of the noblesse.

In these circumstances, Laud's treatment of the libellers was disastrous. Their offences well deserved punishment—indeed, (according to the usage of the time) the very punishment they received. But to put on one pillory a divine, a lawyer, and a physician was an insult to the very sensitive social instincts of that day. Fuller says: "It is hard to fix shame on the professors, and sever it from the profession." "The ignominy shocked many well-meaning persons," is the comment of the nonjuring Collier. Laud had risen in his profession by the personal favour of the King, and had he so far forgotten the pit whence he was digged as to affix a stigma on a fellow divine who had been so unfortunate as to incur the King's displeasure? (This aspect of the case was further emphasised by the prosecution of Archbishop Williams.) The explosion of sympathy was so formidable that nothing was done to repress even its repeated expression, and the triumphant return of the culprits heralded the ruin of the Archbishop.

That ruin was assured by Laud's association with that systematic civil tyranny which Hyde, a sound Churchman, characterised (in his speech to the Lords on ship-money) as an "irregular, extravagant power, like a torrent." Mr. Simpkinson has traced Laud's onward progress: stumbling in his difficult course, having far more work on his hands than he could fairly attend to, failing in health and temper, and exhibiting more and more that weakness—more fatal to him than crimes have been to other statesmen—his utter want of tact.

Laud was a lonely man. Without any strong family ties, he turned to friendship to supply the want of that affection he could ill bear to forego. His intimate friendships were with Neile, Bishop of Durham, Buckingham, and Strafford. There were those who, like Windebank, rewarded his kindness by desertion, and others, like Brent, who helped to ruin their patron. He had

always been industrious in reforms, and but too heedless of the number of enemies these reforms made for him. He had, for instance, offended the country gentlemen by denying them chaplains who were merely their dependents, the popular lecturers by not allowing them to sit by the vestry fire till prayers were over and they could ascend the pulpit, a good many sciolists and hypocrites by the prohibition of controversial preaching in favour of practical exhortation and catechizing. He was misunderstood in his action against the feoffees, and in his determination to "rescue patronage from bodies of trustees who, by their very existence, are intended to hinder those modifications in teaching and worship which the ever-changing condition of society demands." Respectable wrong-doers, exposed and punished, loved the Archbishop no better than did the common lawyers, who hated the sharp, swift judgments of the High Commission—a tribunal of Parliamentary origin (as it is very easy to forget) disposing of "cases of flagrant immorality among that class which was too great and powerful to be locally dealt with." The furnace in which Laud's work was tested was not kindled wholly from the sacred fires of piety and patriotism. And his best work is with us to this day.

The freshness and versatility of Laud's mind is nowhere better seen than in the tracts he issued from his prison, against the fluent and shallow plausibilities of Lord Say. The fact that (for that generation), the battle was hopelessly lost did not cool his courage one jot. He follows up the absurdities and pretences of the enemy in a quiet vein of good-natured contempt, as he pricks the swelling periods and pompous fallacies of Say's speech. The exposure is not even now out of date, though it has long been out of mind.

The struggle was over: Scottish treachery in the brief northern campaign, English treachery or blundering at the council-table, had brought about the supersession of Laud by Strafford. The Archbishop turned to account his few remaining days of power by defining the position of the Church of England in a republication of Hall's *Defence of Episcopacy*, and by explaining the Scottish liturgy that had given so much offence. Laud's forebodings had come true. "The old wife of Canterbury" had been to him "a notorious shrew." The thrushes and nightingales had sung no more at Lambeth after his first year, "when they came to take their leave." Other strains than of earth must be his comfort in that gloomy house of his pilgrimage, the Tower.

It is the fashion of our day, in the supposed interest of historical impartiality, to ignore ethical considerations when reviewing the contests of the past. Events are looked upon rather as the inevitable result of the play of impersonal forces than as brought about by responsible agents. But it is hard to maintain this attitude in the face of such prolonged and cold-blooded villainy as the process of Laud's trial. Prynne's "tampering with the witnesses, palpable and foul"; the lords sauntering in and out as they pleased, so that not one of these perfunctory judges heard the whole

case; the victim not daring to assert his constitutional right as a peer, lest he should give opportunity for a fresh accusation against him as an "incendiary between the Houses," and should incur this obloquy in vain, since he would nevertheless be haled to the Commons bar; the acknowledged legal sufficiency of his defence availing nothing against the determination of the Commons to over-ride it: all combined to show in one conspicuous example how right and law and decency (to say nothing of the traditional English fair-play and good humour) availed nothing against the virulent bitterness of religious faction.

The last scene is told with impressive brevity, yet hardly any of its touching details are omitted. We feel, as the spectators must have felt, that it was (as Laud said) but a "little darkness upon nature," a mere "shadow of death" upon the threshold of the true life.

Mr. Simpkinson has well fulfilled his promise "to show Laud as he appeared to himself." He does not conceal the faults or shortcomings of the man; but he brings out clearly the lasting value of Laud's principles, triumphant (as Mr. Leslie Stephen has remarked) through the total abandonment of his methods.

R. C. BROWNE.

*Euripides the Rationalist.* By A. W. Verrall. (Cambridge: University Press.)

"YES, dear Van! that is how you should behave. Imply things." This is the motto chosen by Mr. Verrall for one of his chapters, and they are all devoted to the proof that Euripides was skilled in the policy recommended by the Countess de Saldar. His Attic "wit" was exercised in undermining orthodoxy by hint and innuendo, by countless niceties of language, *φωκία πρὸς σωφροσύνην*, but wasted no less on the honest Byzantine scholiast and the ordinary modern commentator, than on the "yokels, boys, visitors from Acarnania, and the like, who listened to the quips of Apollo without a suspicion that the faith of the poet was not as naïve as their own." Mr. Verrall, by the way, habitually writes "Apollo," not Apollo, as a concession to the rationalism of Euripides. Let us see why he does so.

First, he will not accept the view of many modern critics of Euripides, that he was, in Mr. Swinburne's phrase, "a botcher," who carelessly pieced together incoherent scenes with irrelevant lyrics, and did not mind if the conclusion of the whole were lame and impotent. There are weak points in the plots, it is true, and especially in the conclusions, on the ordinary interpretation. But it is only fair to the author, who enjoyed an immense reputation in ancient times, as the peer at least, if not the superior, of Aeschylus and Sophocles, to presume that in such cases we do not understand him. We may give up the problem, and regard the plays, with the exception of the "Medea" and one or two more, as mere storehouses of Attic idioms, with occasional fine passages of poetry or rhetoric, to which we may return with pleasure; or we may make a more serious attempt to find a solution.



Fortune favours the bold; and Mr. Verrall's enterprise has been rewarded with a clue to the mystery, which affords him complete satisfaction. He has found a new Euripides, who delights him, and he would fain persuade us that he has re-discovered the old one. The clue to the discovery is really very simple, though rather startling. Briefly stated, it is this:

"On the Euripidean stage, whatever is said by a divinity is to be regarded, in general, as *ipso facto* discredited. It is in all cases objectionable from the author's point of view, and almost always a lie. 'By representing the deities he persuaded men that they did not exist.'"

The last quotation is from Aristophanes (*Theam.* 450), and constitutes, with "The Frogs" (*passim*) and a passage in Lucian's "Zeus Tragoedus," the entire sum of the ancient authorities adduced in support of this interpretation. It is strengthened, of course, by what we know of Euripides' philosophical creed, which was inconsistent with the popular theology, and involved him at least once in a prosecution for impiety; whether or no it was the cause of his final banishment from Athens. But it has usually been supposed that he bowed in the house of Rimmon, and conformed to the demands of orthodoxy at the altar of Dionysus. That he must have done so partially, Mr. Verrall indeed admits; otherwise he could not have "obtained a chorus," the ancient equivalent of the Lord Chamberlain's license. But orthodoxy cannot have been very exacting, if it was content with the sham prologue and epilogue, spoken by the stage divinity, as a mere mask, so Mr. Verrall would have us believe, to the serious realistic and rationalistic drama, which employs the intervening 1200 lines or so in overt or insidious attacks on the miracles or the worship of the God in question. Blunt, outspoken unbelief would have amounted to legal impiety, and would not have been tolerated on the tragic stage; but there was an increasing number of philosophic doubters who would rejoice even in a covert and satirical attack in the name of intelligence on the absurdity of a myth. Knowing Euripides' avowed opinions, they would have been on the alert, when a new drama was to be produced, to see how far he would go, and quick to seize every passage of dexterously-worded ambiguity, every weak point in the case for "Apollo" or "Artemis," every suggestion towards a rationalistic explanation of the miraculous legend. Nor would the effect of the drama have stopped short with the actual representation. Eager discussion, and comparison of point with point, as the play was talked over and read (for the circulation of contemporary literature in writing was just coming into fashion), would have elicited fresh illustrations of the author's irony, which might have escaped all but one or two of the original audience.

The Alexandrian and modern attitude towards the gods, recognising them as literary conventions, whose non-existence in fact was taken for granted, did not prevail in the fifth century. Still less admissible is the attitude of the Christian Fathers, who regarded them as existing beings, but

devils, not gods at all. The Attic audience was divided into hostile camps by the established feud between poetry and philosophy. The Delphic oracle to them was either the solemn supernatural utterance of the divinity or the product of fraudulent priestcraft. Knowing to which side Euripides inclined, and in what manner his genius found its natural expression, we have to regard him as a philosophic traitor in the camp of the poets; and we must not be so blind as to take his theology, when we come across it, in good faith.

That is a bare summary of Mr. Verrall's discourse on the circumstances under which the Euripidean drama was produced. It is illustrated by an examination, in great detail, of the plots of the "Alcestis" and the "Ion," and two shorter chapters on the "Iphigenia in Taurica."

In this new reading of "Alcestis," the centre of gravity is shifted. The central situation is not the self-sacrifice of the heroine, strongly as that must always appeal to our sympathy; but the alleged miracle of her resurrection. "Did Alcestis return from the dead?" is the question which the rationalistic playgoer would naturally ask. Euripides answers it by denying that she died. Her death was expected by all, above all by herself; had not the god foretold it? Like Mr. Bunbury, she placed such implicit confidence in the advice of her physicians that when Apollo the healer, the very head of the profession, gave her up, she died—to the best of her ability. Unfortunately for the credit of the oracle, after Admetus and his "accomplices," the chorus, had hurried her off with indecent haste to the tomb, Heracles, partly sobered after his carouse, but still capable of getting up a fight with an imaginary Death, finds Alcestis just coming round after her trance, and brings her back. So the play ends in a fiasco. There can be no attempt to improve the occasion of a return from the lower world with a becoming solemnity, for nobody has died after all. Admetus presumably enjoys the undesirable reputation, which he had anticipated, and as for Apollo, the less said the better. The chorus merely observes that things have turned out differently from what was expected—and that is all.

One must read the essay in full, to appreciate the extreme ingenuity with which Mr. Verrall supports his re-construction of the plot, and finds an answer to every conceivable objection. The very excess of the ingenuity, indeed, rather than any weak point in the argument, accounts for any distrust which may remain in the mind of an imperfect rationalist, after he has endeavoured to give an unprejudiced hearing to the plea. One, at least, of Mr. Verrall's unconventional comments is worthy of all praise. The attempt of Paley and others to redeem the character of Admetus from utter meanness by pointing to his hospitality deserves all the scorn which he can spend on it. The reception of Heracles at such a moment, placing him in a false position, which no amount of lying could secure from exposure, was no act of hospitality, but a vulgar insult in the worst possible taste. The

interpretation of the character of Heracles himself by Browning in "Balaustion's Adventure" is the matter of a discussion of considerable, though subordinate, interest.

Prepared by the essay on the "Alcestis," we are less startled when we are informed that the intention of the "Ion" is to prove the Delphic oracle a fraud. Written at a later date, the language of this play is more outspoken, and allusion is made to discreditable actions of Apollo in terms of audacious directness, which it is difficult to reconcile with the orthodox Delphic theology. But Mr. Verrall has much more to say than this. He has quite a new version of the actual story of the play, in which "Apollo" is "a superfluous hypothesis"; and he is ready with an ingenious explanation of the manner in which the priestess contrives to produce the (false) tokens for the identification of Ion. The prologue by Hermes is dismissed as a sham; the epilogue by Athena shares the same fate; and the realistic drama ends at the point where Ion, perplexed and horrified, resolves to address a fresh inquiry to the oracle—which would have resulted, had it been made, in a complete exposure of the cheat.

We are not quite easy about this throwing overboard of prologue and epilogue. Granting that they are frequently unworthy of the main part of the play, and that Mr. Verrall's view that they are false, because they are spoken by gods, may be correct—on his main hypothesis this is certainly the case—that does not make them any the more an integral part of the play. It would have been not only simpler, but more in accordance with the traditions of tragedy, to dispense with them entirely. The prologue and epilogue of the "Ion" only mar the artistic effect of a drama which, for the rest, on Mr. Verrall's reading, is an impressive drama of human life. We cannot help thinking that Euripides' conscience as an artist might have conspired with his want of conscience as a theologian to encourage him more frequently to take the step which he took in the "Heracleidae," and do without any gods at all.

Our last word shall be an exclamation of amazement at the allegorical interpretation of the closing scene of the "Phoenissae," regarded as an interpolation by a disciple, after the death of the master. To get at its true meaning we are to read for Oedipus, Euripides in exile; for Antigone, the muse of Euripidean tragedy; with Aeschylus in the background, as the vanquished Sphinx of obscurity and superstition. We are inclined to think that Mr. Verrall has paid the interpolator too great a compliment, in choosing his spurious wares for this final exhibition of his own skill as a restorer. But that need not spoil our enjoyment of those amusing tragedies, the "New Ion" and the "New Alcestis."

CAMPBELL DODGSON.

*Songs of the Sea and Lays of the Land.* By C. G. Leland. (A. & C. Black.)

WHEN one considers how many years Mr. Leland has amused and instructed the world, it is impossible not to be astonished at the freshness of his latest volume. Many an

original jest is cracked, and even the veterans put on new coats for the performance. There is much quaint lore, too, lurking in the pages, for Mr. Leland knows how to season his folly with a touch of an "old wisdom by our world forgot." Though he has done better work than much that appears in this book, few among us could have been so successful. He must be an unpleasant companion who cannot laugh over the reading of these droll songs and rhymes, and I do not envy his acquaintance.

In a curious preface Mr. Leland tells us that "as regards the incidents, tales, turns of speech and idioms, current sayings, and so on from poetry down to vulgarity," he has taken much from the mariners of the sailing ships, a peculiar class now rapidly passing away. In the first, and much better half, he has endeavoured to give us a permanent picture of the men who haunted the old "Boy and Barrel" tavern,

"In the north end of Boston, long ago."

Sympathy and knowledge are the pilots that have steered Mr. Leland to success. There may be a note of vulgarity, as he declares there is, in some of the songs; but there is a much larger allowance of poetry, and they have the breath and taste of the sea strong about them. By way of contrast, affording the reader every chance of putting the author's own verses to a severe test, three or four traditional sailor songs are included in the collection. One of them, "The Mermaid," is certainly the best of all, but for the most part Mr. Leland's own work does not suffer by the comparison. There is a good deal of superstition and not a little rather grim humour in them here and there. Among the more striking is a powerful variant on the story, common enough among the South Sea traders, of the ship that is haunted by the ghost of a murdered mariner. In Mr. Leland's ballad the murderer grapples with the dead man

"in spite of all our cries  
When life and awful anger came in the corpse's  
eyes;  
It tore him to the taffrail and held him deadly  
tight,  
All over the Bahama Isles a-sailing by the night.  
"And overboard together in a grapple went the  
two,  
And downward sunk before us into the water  
blue;  
But in and all around them shone a corposanto  
light,  
All over the Bahama Isles a-sailing by the night.  
"But from that very minute the wind blew well  
and fair,  
And everything went right with us when we had  
lost the pair;  
But I always shall remember while I live that  
awful sight,  
All over the Bahama Isles a-sailing by the  
night."

But it is only on occasion that the subject-matter of the songs deal with such ghastly themes. Often there are rough but gallant ditties, ending with a cheer for

"the women with jet black curls  
Of Spain or of Portugal!  
And even for the Yankee and English girls,  
The prettiest of them all."

The adaptations of Spanish and Italian songs are very neatly done, particularly felicitous being the swinging rhythm of

"Los tres Muertos," of which the chorus goes—

"There they lie alow, low, low,  
Nor hear the cockrel's crow,  
When the palm-trees are a-growing and the wind  
is ever blowing,  
There they lie alow, low, low."

Mr. Leland has a gentler manner at times: witness the delightful "Mackerel Song," and the admirable paraphrase of the

"Irme quiero, madre,  
En aquella galera,  
Con el marinero  
Por ser marinera."

The "Lays of the Land" are not nearly so striking as the sea-songs. Indeed, one rather resents their appearance in the same volume. They are often quite witty and very agreeable reading; but they are more familiar in style and not quite up to the level of old favourites in the same class. Yet it is ungracious to cavil, for, after all, a goodly number of them could only be equalled by Mr. Leland himself. Their subjects, perhaps, make them less attractive to English readers, for their interest is entirely local. The sea-songs, on the other hand, though made in Boston, are of no nationality. They belong alike to all seafaring nations—Dutch and Yankee, English and Spanish. Mr. Leland offers to the landlubber a new sensation, and to all of us a pleasant memory. He has built a monument not unworthy of a hard-living, warm-hearted, and picturesque class of men. The writers of a younger generation would not have been able to fulfil so excellent a task: the necessary knowledge and enthusiasm is dying from off the earth with the heroes of the songs.

"We never should doubt of a mystery,  
There are lots of 'em round us still;  
For nobody knows what's down in the sea,  
And nobody ever will."

But of the men who sailed over the seas, in the days before steamers, Mr. Leland speaks with authority, and the wiser among us will be grateful to him for having spoken so heartily and well.

PERCY ADDLESHAW.

*Aspects of the Social Problem.* By Various Writers, edited by Bernard Bosanquet. (Macmillans.)

THIS is a thoughtful and instructive volume of essays, dealing with various branches of a subject which is rightly felt to be one of pressing interest, and perhaps more so now than at any previous period—the condition of the toiling masses and the direction in which we may look for amelioration.

The writers come before us with good credentials for the task they have undertaken. Mr. Bosanquet's qualifications as an earnest and philosophical student of social problems are well known, and he tells us that

"the contributors may claim that they have all attempted to qualify as social students in two definite ways. They all possess prolonged and systematic experience in practical efforts to improve the condition of the poor, and they have all paid careful attention to the methods and principles of social reform. Their studies, written on different occasions, with different purposes, and drawn from different fields of

observation, appear, when compared together, to have a single principle at their root. The writers have seen and felt, as well as reflected, that the individual member of society is above all things a character and a will, and that society as a whole is a structure in which will and character are the blocks with which we build."

As may be gathered from this extract the tendency of these essays is to favour individualism rather than socialism, at least in the sense now most generally given to the latter word. Mr. Bosanquet's own position on the subject is stated with clearness and force in his paper on "Socialism and Natural Selection," which was originally delivered as a lecture before the London Ethical Society:

"I believe in the reality of the general will and in the consequent right and duty of civilised society to exercise initiative through the State with a view to the fullest development of the life of its members. But I am also absolutely convinced that the application of this initiative to guarantee, without protest, the existence of all individuals brought into being, instead of leaving the responsibility to the uttermost possible extent on the parents and the individuals themselves, is an abuse fatal to character and ultimately destructive of social life."

Mr. Bosanquet, accordingly, does not believe with most Socialists that competition is an evil in itself; while he admits that the excess of it may have bad consequences, which may rightly call for State interference. He considers the principle of Natural Selection as applied to human society to be an essentially sound one, and that attention should be called to "the frightful dangers that attend any over-riding of what is relatively natural selection through family responsibility by the direct interference of administrative or other philanthropy." These dangers cannot be denied; but it is equally certain that to some extent they exist under the present system, as our author admits.

"To some extent inevitably, the Poor Law encourages an element of the population for whom the family does not exist, or who are preserved only to hand on to others the defects, which, but for our elaborate hospitals and infirmaries, would have perished with them."

The existence of this class certainly presents a painful problem; but we can hardly revert to the old Pagan method, which would be effective, if it were rigorously carried out, of destroying all weakly and deformed children. We cannot allow these unfortunates to be left to the unmodified effects of Natural Selection, and the question is how we may best strike at the causes which have produced them. Socialists would no doubt contend that these causes are largely to be sought in the hard conditions of existing society and in the strain of excessive competition, and that it is by striving to alter these conditions that we must look for improvement.

One of the ablest essays in the book is the one in which Mr. Bosanquet treats of "The Reality of the General Will," and submits the various elements of public opinion to an exhaustive analysis. Perhaps the reader may think that he is more successful in telling us what the general will is not, than in defining precisely what it is.



It is not "the decision of a community by vote upon any single issue"; nor is it "identical with public opinion, considered as a set of judgments which form the currently expressed reflexion upon the course of affairs," and "again, it is not merely the *de facto* tendency of all that is done by members of the community." All this seems plain enough; but it is possible that some may not clearly apprehend what is meant by the assertion that "the general will is a process continuously emerging from the relatively unconscious into reflective consciousness." It must be admitted that Mr. Bosanquet is by no means as much addicted as are many writers on sociology to the employment of the bewildering terminology which Mr. Herbert Spencer first set the fashion of using, but he does occasionally fall into the practice.

Of the papers contributed by Mr. Bosanquet's fellow-labourers one of the most important is that in which Mr. H. Dendy deals with the painful problem of "the industrial residuum," the class of our population which has been described as the "submerged tenth." Some may think that he shows too great a disposition to classify under this head the great mass of the unemployed, though he endeavours to guard against any such assumption. However, the existence of a large body marked out, as our essayist says, by an entire "absence of the economic virtues," is unfortunately a patent fact; and, as he points out, the character is not confined to one section of society. There are those who may be designated

"the wealthy section of the residuum. All that they need to complete their likeness to their poorer brethren are the dirty homes and squalid surroundings, and if they were left for only a week to their own exertions there can be little doubt that these also would appear."

Socialists would no doubt take advantage of this admission as showing that the principle of Natural Selection does not work by any means perfectly under existing conditions, nor always lead to the survival of the fittest.

Perhaps the most interesting essay in the book to the general reader will be Mr. Dendy's account of "The Children of Working London." His knowledge of the subject is evidently minute, and his picture is, on the whole, not so unfavourable as might have been anticipated. He asks the question which has often been put:

"Is it possible for children to grow up healthy and strong—mentally and physically—in large towns, or is it as inevitable as it is true that the race degenerates with town life until the third generation dies out from mere want of vitality?"

And he concludes that there is nothing necessarily involved in city life which must lead to this deplorable result, which, usual as it is at present, can be traced to evils which are perfectly avoidable.

Other instructive papers which can only be referred to are those on "The Position of Women in Industry" and on the "Origin and History of the English Poor Law."

R. SEYMOUR LONG.

#### A JESUIT EDUCATIONALIST IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

*Les Jésuites et la Pédagogie au XVI<sup>e</sup> Siècle: Juan Bonifacio. Par Le P. J. Delbrel. (Paris: Picard.)*

FATHER DELBREL brings forward once more the terrible treatment of children by the sixteenth-century schoolmasters. He quotes the too familiar passages from Erasmus, Montaigne, Vives, Vida, Rabelais. He adds others not so well known, but not less remarkable. Here is a quotation from Ravisius Textor, writer of the famous school book *Epitheta*:

"If they fall into any mistake, if they are convicted of lying . . . if they murmur or complain the least bit in the world, thresh them soundly (*très fort*), and don't stop threshing; don't temper the punishment until their arrogance is melted, and until they become calmer than oil, and less resisting than melon-pulp" (*Epistolæ*, xxiii.).

Not less significant is the definition quoted by Father Delbrel from the *Thesaurus* of Robert Stephens (Estienne) of a boy: "Puer dicitur a paviendo, quia aetas puerilis est obpavienda, id est ferienda, punienda." Father Delbrel adds testimony direct from Spain, to which country Bonifacio belonged (1538-1606), from the proverb, "Knowledge goes into the child in proportion as blood is whipped out of him." Even in later times, a Biscayan schoolmaster boasted that he had never had a scholar pass under his hands "without having marked him for life."

The indignant protests of Erasmus, Vives, Vida, Rabelais, Montaigne, Charron, have brought to them honour and homage as the defenders of children. Father Delbrel claims that we must add to the honoured list of those who loved children when the average schoolmaster seemed to hate them the name of Juan Bonifacio, the Jesuit.

In one of Bonifacio's books, the *Christiani Pueri Institutio*, the first chapter contains the following vigorous passage:

"I have observed, in most minds, a tendency to imagine the child as capable of every evil. . . . In my opinion, this prejudice, which flatters the conceit of adults, compromises the interests of childhood, and may be as fatal to society as to religion. I see scarcely anyone combat this opinion, and it gains ground all the more because people not only adopt, but do not hesitate to propagate it. I have therefore thought to do a good deed by taking in hand the cause of the child, even if I must struggle alone in his defence against the crowd of his accusers."

This intense feeling of isolation is natural enough; but, of course, it is inaccurate. In England, for instance, Thomas Becon, Ascham, Kemp, and Mulcaster were child-lovers, and detested excessive beating. Nor could Bonifacio have read the beautiful story of the life of Vittorino da Feltre in Italy.

Bonifacio's treatment of the subject, as narrated by Father Delbrel, is charming. He shows that children have done great things, and have had marvellous dispositions, that they are dear to God and to the Virgin Mary. Moreover, in the opposite extreme, they are dear to the beasts of the field.

Never, says Pliny (a quotation from whom is inevitable in the sixteenth-century author), has a lion been seen to attack a child. In another passage Bonifacio quotes again from Pliny:

"An elephant, teased by a troop of urchins, raises one of them in the end of his trunk; then, softened by the cries of the poor little one, and satisfied by having given him this warning, he puts him down on the ground with a mother's care. . . . The sagacious animal seemed to understand that there is no age more worthy of pardon and indulgence."

Father Delbrel makes a strong point of Bonifacio's love of children as the very joy and life of the family hearth. Montaigne never maintained that to be without children would render life less complete and less happy. It was not part and parcel of the sixteenth-century thought. Victor Hugo and Lamartine in France, in England Wordsworth, and in our own time R. L. Stevenson and J. H. Shorthouse, and hosts of others, have glorified childhood. But Bonifacio delivers *éloges* after *éloges* on the subject, even in the sixteenth century. He thinks there are no efforts rewarded so bountifully, with so much usury, as those which are consecrated to the education of youth. He cites the case of St. Francis Xavier, who made his first, his most fervent and most useful proselytes, from children. Education, he goes on to say, has brought back again in many a town the primitive Christian times—the golden age of the Church.

Education is not an end in itself, it is but a means to the triumph of the Church. The teacher does not teach merely to impart knowledge, but he teaches to spread Catholic truth—to confirm the faithful and to arouse the unbelieving. With great skill of dialectics, Bonifacio points out:

"Either children must be of profit to us, or we to them. If they become good, chaste, modest, trained, our care has been useful and salutary to them. If they are displeasing, if they remain ignorant and wicked, they exercise our patience. . . . We have many faults to expiate before entering heaven; what expiation surer and more complete is there than martyrdom? . . . Let us be ready not only to suffer death for our pupils, but if it is necessary, to suffer it by them, and at their hands."

Bonifacio, then, wavers between the two positions: the attractiveness of teaching because it is so pleasant, and its equal attractiveness because it is so unpleasant. "Education," as Father Delbrel puts Bonifacio's position, "is a paternity, and paternity has its pains, and it has its joys."

On the whole, it would seem that Bonifacio felt the school teacher's task in itself a bore. In a letter to a teacher, he says:

"To despise the judgments of the crowd, who only respect what is brilliant, to say adieu in some degree to all those splendid studies to which one is addicted, to chatter with children, to give oneself up, with the intellectual culture which one has received, to the declining of nouns and the conjugating of verbs, and that every day; then to begin again, for everlasting these same exercises, all that demands efforts, glorious as they are difficult. I can never cast my eyes on men capable of such a virtue without returning to myself ashamed and unhappy. . . . For my pleasure, in my teaching, I have Ciceronian periods; I cannot see how you

can find an attraction in (elementary) instruction."

Father Delbrel has done a service in writing this account of Bonifacio. Naturally enough, he endeavours to improve the occasion by drawing attention to the work of the Jesuits in the promotion of education. He also brings passages to prove the general kindness of Jesuit teachers to children. One of these is an interesting quotation from a book by Cervantes, the *Coloquio de los Perros*.

Bonifacio was born at San Martin del Castanar, in the diocese of Salamanca, and entered the novitiate in 1557. For forty years he taught or directed the teaching in the colleges, and died at Villagarcia, May 4, 1606. His books were: *Epistolae et Orationes*; *Historia Virginis* (1605)—a book of piety for pupils to read and study; *Christiani Pueri Institutio* (1576), his chief educational work; and *De Sapiente Fructuoso*. After Father Delbrel's account of these books no one will hesitate to agree that Bonifacio is an educationalist to be counted with, and of marked importance even in an age which produced Erasmus, Ramus, Budaeus, and Sturm. In his own country, Spain, he is specially significant as a continuator of the work of educational reform, so energetically begun by Vivès.

FOSTER WATSON.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Eve's Ransom*. By George Gissing. (Lawrence & Bullen.)

*Lord Goltho*. By Mrs. Paul King. In 3 vols. (Hutchinson.)

*A Late Springtime*. By Lily Perks. In 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)

*An Unknown Power: a Tale of Mystery*. By C. R. Bellairs. (Digby, Long & Co.)

*Mortgaged Years*. By R. K. Dee. (Sonnen-schein.)

*The Jewel of Ynys Galon*. By Owen Rhoscomyl. (Longmans.)

*Mount Despair, and Other Stories*. By David Christie Murray. (Chatto & Windus.)

*A Question of Colour*. By F. C. Philips. (Archibald Constable.)

MR. GEORGE GISSING, in *Eve's Ransom*, writes of sad things without being pathetic, of mean circumstances without being sordid. Down in the Black Country, whose lurid nights and smoky days and barren wastes Mr. Gissing knows so well, there lives a young man, Hilliard by name, fettered by poverty to an occupation he does not like, and by generosity to his poor and unsupported sister-in-law. A stroke of luck sets him free for a time, and he goes to London to "live"—and to meet Eve Madeley, who alters his whole existence. Earlier in the book Hilliard rather loudly proclaims to a more amorous friend that he shall never love or marry. You are notified of no change in his sentiments until he suddenly surprises you by making violent love to Eve. The story is curiously rather the history of events and utterances than a record of feelings as they lead up to acts. Eve herself is absolutely objective. You

see her through the eyes of the other persons: hardly at all do you look at the world or at herself through her own eyes. She is at once impalpable and life-like. Her actions are quite consistent with what you gather of her character, but the fascination she has for Hilliard rarely extends to you who know her so little. The book is extremely interesting, as being a love-story in the subdued tones of lower middle-class life, without any of the misleading glamour of romance, and as, in its own way, achieving realism without nastiness.

Lord Goltho holds a very curious position in Mrs. Paul King's book. He is hardly the hero, and as villain his villainies have very little effect on the fortunes of the other characters, yet to be a sharp thorn in the side of everybody else is the proper business of the villain in a novel. But simply as a study of a well-born evangelical hypocrite—a rare but existing thing—he is admirable. His clammy hands, his sanctimonious face, his sensual thoughts, his "White Evenings" for the East End, all these make up a picture of loathsomeness at which one shudders, and which no reader will soon forget. The doctrine of heredity accounts for the kind of boy we have in his little son, Felix. Twenty years ago he would have appeared as a sweet little victim of the Scripture-quoting monster. To-day Mrs. Paul King draws him as a miniature Lord Goltho, with childish artlessness superadded, and without the hypocrisy to cover his avarice and ill-nature. With the exception of Lucy Davenant, the little hare-brained child-wife, the other personages are ordinary; but Lord Goltho and Lucy, rapidly and effectively sketched as they are, make the book well worth reading.

The writer of *A Late Springtime* is thoroughly in earnest; and her characters, in spite of a certain self-consciousness—as though they knew that they were performing before you—gradually win upon your literary affections. By-and-by you take a real interest in the fortunes of the brave and beautiful Honor, whose lover has been wrested from her by a deceitful friend. This treachery has prolonged the winter of her life, and spring is only just in sight as you leave the book. But Miss Perks has committed one grave mistake. Just as the interest of the story is at its highest, the narration suddenly passes into the mouth of a character sprung upon you for the purpose, who says "all this happened before I knew Honor," and continues the tale. The wicked wife is then summarily disposed of, slaughtered behind the scenes as in the Greek plays, the way begins to clear for the lovers—and the book closes. The note of sincerity in it makes you almost wish for a few more chapters.

There is a good deal of mystery in *An Unknown Power*, not all of it intentional, but one thing is quite clear—the author personally vouches for the appearance of a ghost. More than that, two of his cousins also saw the apparition. Indeed, there is a laboured effect of spiritual interference with mortal affairs throughout the book—a prophecy overhangs which you know you are doomed to see fulfilled; and the whole

story runs to the tune of "Someone sobbing in the shadow," which the hero heard in a vision. It is, in fact, an ambitious attempt to write tragedy in the grand style. But the tragedy falls rather flat, and the hero's infatuation for the brown-eyed woman in brown, whose magnetic attraction for him is the "unknown power" aforesaid, is never convincing. Another drawback is, that you cannot be quite sure whether the things he is described as seeing and doing are actual sights and acts, or merely the visions induced by the brown-eyed woman.

In spite of a certain cleverness there cannot be said to be much that is attractive about *Mortgaged Years*. It opens with the trial of a beautiful young woman for the murder of her husband. The junior counsel for the defence is also young and beautiful, and much agitated to boot. A very little penetration shows you that this is a case of the Don Juan order—though, so far as one's recollection serves, Don Juan never got the length of murdering any of the husbands. The woman is acquitted; but the shadow of his complicity hangs over Marston's conscience, and when he afterwards falls passionately in love with a delightful girl he does not consider himself fit to marry her. One or two years pass, and the woman comes back to tell him that she, and not he, committed the murder, whereupon his objection to himself (and his author's objection to him) as a husband for the delightful and innocent girl ceases. This sort of thing is neither entertaining nor very pleasant. In Australian pictures one would like to have something more specially characteristic, and not so sadly ordinary and universal. And what does Mr. Dee mean by "onomatopoeic"?

Wales as a background for a pirate story—*The Jewel of Ynys Galon*—is quite a new departure, and, aided by the quaint forms of Welsh speech and old Welsh characters, a very picturesque one. The Jewel, whose history is one of daring and bloodshed, belongs by right to the Chief of the sons of Morgan, and has descended from generation to generation. When the book opens, in the beginning of last century, there are two claimants to the position of Chief, one being the foster-brother of the schoolboy who tells the tale, and the other a ferocious pirate with intervals of chivalry and magnanimity. Here is an opening for adventure, of which a plentiful amount follows. Stirring passages crowd one upon another, and heights of heroism are reached by the boy Ivor, and his friends and foes, that make one dizzy to think on. There is really good stuff in the book.

Mr. Christie Murray's volume of stories ranges from undiscovered wilds in Australia to London, from London to "Californy," and thence to India, the home of mysticism. Several of the stories, indeed, deal more or less lightly with things mystic, and notably "The Ghost's Opera," which tells how a young man quite unconsciously produced musical compositions that had been written by his unknown grandfather, and would have got into trouble thereby had not a spiritualist friend been able to explain him to himself. Mr. Christie Murray is always readable, and his characters are types true



to human nature; but perhaps the two best sketches here are "A Day in the Country," where a poet proves to be something more than a poet, and "The Fleshly Raiment," where a theosophico-spiritualist proves to be something much less than he pretends to be.

It is with difficulty that one accepts the principal situation in *A Question of Colour*. A beautiful young girl who has the world before her, and is engaged to a fine fellow who adores her, is represented as listening to the addresses of a negro. It is true that she did once tell her lover that she was not at all a nice girl, and that he would some day be surprised to find how different she was from what he thought her to be; but this avowal makes as little impression on the reader as it did on him. The situation once accepted, Mr. Philips has produced a very telling picture. Jan Umgazi, though he "could still recall dimly the naked savages and mud 'kraals' of his youth," is thoroughly European in every feeling, and his anguish of mind, marvellous resignation, and self-control touch the reader very closely. Otherwise the characters and incidents are not out of the common.

GEORGE COTTERELL.

#### SOME COUNTRY BOOKS.

*Bird Notes.* By the late Jane Mary Hayward. Edited by Emma Hubbard. (Longmans.) This little book could not have appeared at a fitter time. All lovers of birds fed them during the past cruel winter, and doubtless made observations more or less formal upon their habits. Miss Hayward provided a morning meal for her outdoor pets from about 1868; and being of a very sympathetic and artistic nature, gradually commenced entering in her note-book the different behaviour and idiosyncrasies of these garden guests. Her observations are close and often subtle—perhaps, when she interprets bird-manners by human analogies, a little too subtle at times—but they are always worth reading, and will give much delight to those who are like-minded. The garden which afforded these notes is at Sidmouth, and many birds which are by no means common even in that sunny town seem to have visited Miss Hayward: as, for instance, cole-tits and nuthatches. She does not notice (what we have seen) that the *hirundinidae* stay at Sidmouth very late in the year. Mr. Lodge's illustrations are excellent, and greatly ornament a very pretty and unobtrusive book, which does honour to the fine perceptions and warm susceptibilities of a careful student of nature. No one would deem such tendencies subversive of the constitution, yet it is amusing to find that Miss Hayward thinks that "the *raison d'être* of largelanded proprietors ceases," unless they are attentive to preserve the beauty of the country, "which is, as it were, committed to their careless hands." Such a kindly, sympathetic volume as these *Bird Notes* is a fitting memorial of Jane Mary Hayward.

*By Vocal Woods and Waters.* By E. Step. (Bliss, Sands & Foster.) Under this bizarre title the author reprints some twenty studies from nature of varying worth which have already seen the light in different periodicals. He has much sympathy with nature and the common things of a country walk, and does not gush and overflow with sentiment. A chapter on the dissemination of weeds is excellent. "Sir Joseph Hooker," he says, "once landed

upon a little uninhabited island, nearly at the Antipodes, and at once knew it had been previously visited by a fellow-countryman, for he found the English chickweed growing there." The cuts, especially those of scenery, are the poorest part of the book.

*A Fisherman's Fancies.* By F. B. Doveton. (Elliot Stock.) In these papers the author shows that he is endowed with good spirits and a capacity for enjoyment under every circumstance; but his writing is weak and superficial in thought. The book is divided into tales and sketches, country articles, and two lay sermons. In one of these sermons the author takes it for granted that few men, more "especially intellectual men," go to church; and he suggests as a remedy that the clergy should "draw more practical lessons from the events of the week." Most people are only too thankful to escape from newspapers and leading articles on Sunday. Nor is Mr. Doveton happy in his distinction of creeds and dogma—"Creeds are the crystallisations of our religious beliefs at one particular time into succinct formulae, but, as our knowledge widens, creeds are not fixed or unalterable, but the reverse. Dogma is an assertion of what must not be disbelieved in the future." Mr. Doveton's tales and sketches are neither better nor worse than multitudes which are published daily. He is more at home when, rod in hand, he wanders through Exmoor or by the banks of the Wye. There his appreciation of nature is hearty and genial. The book is throughout disfigured with poor puns, and with the use of "barbarous vocables"—as Coleridge would have called them—such as "reliable," "glimpse" (used over and over again as an active verb), "vestured," "Petastitis," "ephemerae," "I do not want to," and the like; while "scaling a wall, Remus-like," implies some historical haziness. The language, therefore, will scarcely be the richer for Mr. Doveton's essays.

*Thorough Cultivation.* Edited by W. Sowerby, F.G.S. (Sonnenschein.) Mr. Sowerby has certainly hit upon one of the secrets of success in agriculture when he recommends deep ploughing, so as to admit air into the land. Doubtless farmers, as a rule, would gladly take his advice; but here, as in so many avenues to agricultural prosperity, the question of expense bars the way. He faces the difficulty at the end of his book; and, while asserting that this system would pay "if properly carried out" (what an "if" is this in the present state of the farming interest!), is obliged to confess "it will possibly not yield a very large profit in money when reckless trading and ruinous competition has brought down the prices of agricultural produce to an abnormally low rate." The book consists of testimonies to the value of Mr. Sowerby's principle from Jethro Tull, Lord Tweeddale, Stephens, and others, concluding with a few pages on the garden-like culture dear to Japanese and Chinese husbandmen. Mr. Sowerby's own English is not always what might be desired, as when he talks of "every practicable farmer" (meaning "practical"), and of one course being "aply as applicable" as another; but his pages are meant for men who will not criticise severely if they can obtain a new idea. Here are two picked out at random: there should be no such thing as a clod in well-farmed land; and again, permanent pasture means terrible waste. The prevalent distress, of course, compels farmers to contravene these maxims. It is time to protest, however, when Mr. Sowerby deems the poacher "generally one of the most intelligent and enterprising men in the village, therefore the squire shipped him off to Botany Bay." This is in the style of transpontine drama.

The poacher of real life is most frequently a lazy, drinking scoundrel, and the squire generally forgives him for the sake of his wife and family much oftener than he deserves.

*Horse-Breeding for Farmers.* By A. E. Pease. (Macmillans.) This is another kindly attempt to teach the farmer his business. Figures show that England exports few horses in comparison to those that she imports, and Mr. Pease urges the farmer in view of this to breed horses for himself. The author espouses the Arab proverb—"The greatest wealth is a wise wife or a fruitful mare"—and lucidly enters into the whole subject of horse-breeding, adding tables of cost. Figures, however, will prove anything, and no allowance is made for the untimely death of the parents or their progeny. Nevertheless, the book ought to be useful.

In order to give small farmers and gardeners short and distinct directions in dealing with what are perhaps novel subjects to some of them, the S.P.C.K. has seasonably issued a series of little books at the nominal price of a penny each, under the title, *Helpful Hints for Hard Times*. Thus they can be given to cottagers with ease, while the straightforward style in which they are written leaves nothing to be desired. From a dozen lying on the table, the following may be selected: "Fowls for Farm and Cottage," "Ducks," "Potatoes," "Onions," "Apples and Pear-Growing." These state the best kinds to be procured (no light matter when the Royal Horticultural Society issued a list of 616 varieties of pears alone), and give simple directions which, if implicitly followed, should do much to help on struggling farmers. An entirely new subject to most of these is mushroom-growing; yet for all near large towns here is a fortune waiting, and the handbook of the S.P.C.K. for them is admirable. So, too, with willows and osiers. Miss Matthews's little book on the dairy and butter is equally excellent. If the farmer will still follow the traditional rule of thumb in all these industries nothing more can be said; but here is a chance, for a penny, of completely revolutionising his procedure on a dozen important subjects, and certainly making money. One rule should be added when speaking of apples and pears: do not plant many sorts, but a few of the best, and then add many of these.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & Co. have in the press a new volume of poems by Sir Edwin Arnold, to be entitled *The Tenth Muse*.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish immediately a History of Newfoundland, in handsome form, with illustrations, by Mr. D. W. Prowse, central district court judge. The author has taken pains to trace the importance of the colony in early times, as a nursery of British seamen, as specially connected with the Western counties, and as furnishing no small part of the food supply of New England. Mr. Edmund Gosse, whose father began his career as a naturalist in Newfoundland, has written a brief introduction.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. begin issuing this week a reprint of the edition of the "Waverley Novels," in forty-eight small octavo volumes, originally published by Cadell in 1829, which is said to have been the author's favourite. The reprint will be so far a facsimile as to be identical with the original, not only in type, but also line for line and page for page; but it will differ, in that each novel will be complete in its own volumes, whether three, two, or one. The original illustrations, by such artists as Wilkie, Landseer, Leslie, Stanfield, and Bonington, will also be reproduced, giving a vignetted title-page and a

frontispiece to each volume. The volumes are to appear at intervals of three weeks, so that the last will not be out before September of next year.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co. announce for next Monday a biography of the Queen, by Mrs. Fawcett, with a portrait selected by the Princess Christian. This will be the first volume of a new "Eminent Women" series, to be followed by monthly volumes.

MR. J. F. HOGAN, M.P., who spent the late parliamentary recess in Canada and Australia, has completed a book of his observations and experiences, which Messrs. Ward & Downey are about to publish under the title of *The Sister Dominions*. In choosing this title Mr. Hogan indicates his belief in the early accomplishment of Australian federation.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will publish immediately the first of a new half-crown series, which is designed to include popular stories by well-known writers. "Rita," who contributed *A Husband of No Importance* to the "Pseudonym Library," begins this new series with *A Gender in Satin*. Mr. Robert Buchanan will also contribute.

MESSRS. TILLOTSON & SON, of Bolton, announce for early publication a new series of short stories by the Rev. S. R. Crockett, Miss Marie Corelli, Mr. Grant Allen, and others. Mr. Crockett's work is entitled "The Enlistment of a Cameronian," and Miss Corelli's "The Withering of a Rose." Serial stories by Mrs. Katharine S. Macquoid, Miss Dora Russell, Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy, Mr. F. W. Robinson, and the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, are also to be published by the same firm.

A NEW novel, by the author of "On Heather Hills" will be published next week by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., under the title of *A Family of Quality*.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. are about to publish a popular edition of Dr. Conan Doyle's novel, *The Doings of Raffles Haw*.

THE identity of some pseudonymous authors has been leaking out. In the case of *The Shen's Pigtail* it is only a partial revelation; but English residents in China will recognise in "Mr. M—" Mr. C. W. Mason, who some time ago was a familiar figure in their circle. The author of *Lesser's Daughter* and *A Splendid Cousin* is Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick, the translator of "Caroline Schlegel." "Mr. Smith," the author of *Old Brown's Cottages*, is not a lady, as some reviewers imagined, but none other than Mr. Horace Hutchinson. "Oswald Valentine," one of the three Cambridge graduates who produced, under the initials V.O.C.S., *The Passing of a Mood*, is Mr. Oswald Sickert, a younger brother of Mr. Walter Sickert. The most recent pseudonym, "R. E. Francis," covers the identity of Miss Frances Poynter.

AT the meeting of the Aristotelian Society, to be held at 22, Albemarle-street next Monday, at 8 p.m., Mr. F. C. Conybeare will read a paper on "The Philosophical Aspects of the Doctrine of Divine Incarnation."

THE Brontë Museum at Haworth, consisting of relics, &c., of the three Brontë sisters, was to be opened to-day (Saturday) by Sir T. Wemyss Reid. The collection includes a water-colour portrait of Emily, and Charlotte's copy of *Paradise Lost*.

#### THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

UNDER the title of the *New Quarterly*, the first number of a new organ of literature and art is about to be issued by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. This Spring book will be followed by a Summer, an Autumn, and a Winter or Christmas Book. The contents of each will be in harmony with

the season of its appearance. The four numbers, thus definitely contrasted, will seek to reflect the changing aspects of nature and human life, as these appear to the artist and the naturalist, the student of history and the critic of social things. The contents of the first number—consisting of essays and stories, lyric and ballad verse, pictures and decorations—are grouped into four sections: Spring in nature, Spring in life, Spring in the world, and Spring in the north.

MR. A. E. FLETCHER, late editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, has undertaken the editorship of the *New Age*, "a weekly record of Christian culture, social service, and literary life." He will have the assistance of the founder and present editor, Mr. F. A. Atkins, and the whole of the present staff.

MR. KARL BLIND will have an essay in the forthcoming number of the *Twentieth Century* on "A Renowned Continental Scientist," namely, the late professor and Italian senator, Jacob Moleschott—a forerunner of Darwin, Huxley, and Tyndall—whose posthumous "The Collections of my Life" have just been published by his daughter. To the *North American Review* Mr. Karl Blind has been asked to contribute an article on "The Ideal German Wife," as part of a "symposium" by writers of various nationalities.

MR. FREDERICK DOLMAN has written an article on "Mr. Chamberlain's Municipal Career" for the *Fortnightly Review*.

MR. MAX PEMBERTON will contribute a series of true stories, entitled "Rogues under the Red Ensign: Ocean Mysteries I have Known," to Cassell's *Saturday Journal*. The first of these will appear in next week's number, which will also contain the opening chapters of a new serial, entitled "A Woman at Bay," by Miss Marie Zimmermann.

#### UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

THE Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Mandel Creighton, has chosen "The Early Renaissance in England" for the subject of his Rede Lecture at Cambridge, to be delivered on June 13.

PROF. SANDAY has been nominated for the vacant Lady Margaret chair of divinity at Oxford by (among others) the Bishops of Southwell and Peterborough, the President of Corpus, the Rector of Exeter, the President of Trinity, and Prof. Cheyne. We understand that Principal Wace is not a candidate.

PROF. F. YORK POWELL has been appointed by the hebdomadal council to represent the university of Oxford at the ceremony of inaugurating the new university buildings at Lille.

THE syndicate on advanced study and research at Cambridge have issued a third report, in which they propose regulations for courses of study, to be embodied in the ordinances of the university. Applications for admission as "advanced students" are to be made to the Registry. The applicants must be at least twenty-one years of age, and must, in the ordinary course, be graduates of some university, though power is reserved to admit others who give evidence of special qualifications. They are required to matriculate in the usual way, for which a fee of £5 will be charged; and the same fee is payable on submitting a dissertation for the certificate of research, upon which the degree of B.A. or LL.B. is granted in the usual way, after six terms' residence.

IN Congregation at Oxford, on Tuesday, a new statute will be promulgated, adding anthropology to the list of subjects in the honour school of natural science. Only last

term astronomy was added; and this very term, it will be remembered, the status of Dr. E. B. Tylor has been raised from that of a readership to a professorship of anthropology.

THE university of Oxford has recently received the following gifts: a very valuable library of Oriental books and MSS., presented by Sir M. Monier-Williams to the Indian Institute; a copy of the "Phra Tripitaka," consisting of nineteen volumes written in Pali but printed in Siamese character, from the King of Siam; a bequest of £900 and certain books, from the widow of Henry Borrow Fielding.

THE special subject of Prof. Palgrave's lecture this week at Oxford, as professor of poetry, was "The Treatment of Landscape in Poetry," giving examples from Hebrew poetry, Italian poetry from Dante to Tasso, Welsh and Gaelic poetry, Anglo-Saxon and Middle-English poetry to Chaucer.

PROF. C. H. TOY, of Harvard, will deliver a public lecture on Tuesday next, at Manchester College, Oxford, on "The Place of the History of Religions in the Theological Curriculum."

THE delegates for supervising the instruction of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service at Oxford state in their report that out of 149 selected candidates during the past three years ninety-three have elected to spend their year of probation at Oxford; and that seventy-seven had previously been members of the university, of whom fifty-three passed all their examinations for the B.A. degree.

THE curators of the Taylor Institution at Oxford spent last year £318 on the purchase of books, and £99 on binding.

AT a meeting of Convocation of London University, held on Tuesday, a motion adverse to the scheme for combining a new teaching university with the existing body was rejected by 238 votes to 117. At the same time, it was announced that the result of the voting (by papers) for a fellow was 1231 votes for Dr. T. B. Napier (who is a professed opponent of the scheme) and 733 votes for Mr. Cozens-Hardy (who is no less prominent as a supporter of it). Meanwhile, the Government has already introduced a bill into the House of Lords, appointing a statutory commission to carry the scheme into effect.

PROF. WILLIAM PURDIE DICKSON, who is perhaps best known as the translator of Mommsen, has resigned the chair of divinity in the university of Glasgow.

THE colleagues and former pupils of Sir William Turner, professor of anatomy at Edinburgh, have presented him with his portrait, as a mark of appreciation of his services in the cause of science and to the university.

WE have received the catalogue of the loan collection of plate which was on exhibition at the Fitzwilliam Museum during three days of last week (Cambridge: University Press). It seems to have been compiled with great care, and gives copious references to Mr. Wilfrid Cripps and other authorities. The number of entries is just 200, arranged in chronological order, under the two headings of secular and ecclesiastical. Three only are assigned to the fourteenth century: the enamelled beaker at Trinity Hall, traditionally said to have been given by the founder, Bishop Bateman; the drinking horn at Corpus; and the cocoa-nut cup at Caius. Many other cups possess special interest as having been given by founders or other historical personages—notably Archbishop Parker. Some of them have curious names, such as the Anathema cup at Pembroke, the cup of the Three Kings at Corpus, and



the Falcon cup and Poison tankard at Clare. We may also mention the cup formed of an ostrich egg, or "gripe's eye" (? eye = egg, as in *cockney*) at Clare; the physician's caduceus at Caius; the silver-mounted pipe, attributed to Dr. Parr, at Emmanuel; and a crook of chamois horns, used for pulling a decanter at Magdalene. Some of these, it will be observed, come down to late in the eighteenth century. The corporation of Cambridge possesses several fine maces; but it appears that the rest of its plate was sold in 1837, for an insignificant sum. Some of the stoups, &c., then parted with, which are now in private hands and can be identified by their inscriptions, were represented in the exhibition. The ecclesiastical plate includes the mitre and crozier of Bishop Wren, the uncle of Sir Christopher, and sometime master of Peterhouse. But in this class by far the most interesting objects were the incense boat and thurible of Ramsay Abbey, which were found in Whittlesea Mere in 1850, and are now the property of Lord Carysfort. If we remember aright, they were sold at auction in London three or four years ago. The only other piece of plate which can be assigned to an English Abbey is said to be the chalice at Trinity College, Oxford. What stronger testimony can there be to the destruction that followed on the Reformation?

## ORIGINAL VERSE.

## SYMPATHY.

CLORINDA died this day last year;  
And yet once more the sweet flowers blow,  
As if in truth they did not know  
How all that made their beauty dear  
With her lies darkling down below.

Have they forgotten, then, how well  
Clorinda loved to keep in spring  
Calendar of their blossoming,  
From the first primrose of the dell  
Until the rose in June was king?

Have they forgotten how she'd place  
Great pansies in her garden plot,  
With curious tulips in a knot,  
And bid the daffodils do grace  
Gold-crowned in many a shady spot?

Yes, they forget, and thou, O Earth,  
An irresponsible mistress art,  
That never for a breaking heart  
Still'st the mad music of thy mirth,  
Nor in our tears hast any part.

EDMUND K. CHAMBERS.

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE opening article in the current number of the *Jewish Quarterly Review* (David Nutt) is an enthusiastic estimate of the life and work of Leopold Zunz, the historian of mediæval Jewish literature, contributed by Lektor I. H. Weiss. Then follows a notice, by Dr. A. Neubauer, of Alfonso de Zamora, the Jewish convert, who was one of the chief contributors to the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, in the matter relating to the Targum. This notice is valuable, as supplying a complete list, so far as ascertainable, of Alfonso's literary productions, with the Hebrew postscripts. In particular, we notice a full account of the rare letter addressed to the Jews at Rome for controversial purposes, written in Hebrew with an interlinear Latin translation. Dr. H. Hirschfeld prints, with translations, some liturgical documents of mixed Hebrew and Arabic, in which even Persian and Turkish words are found. Next we have the conclusion of Mr. B. Lionel Abraham's Arnold essay on "The Expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290," which we hope will be published separately. He points out that the expulsion was not a cruel act, nor prompted by greed. It

was "a piece of independent royal action, made necessary by the impossibility of carrying out the only alternative policy that an honourable Christian king could adopt." He also says that the consequences were of small importance, alike in English and in Jewish history. Under the title of "Florilegium Philonis," Mr. Claude Montefiore fills sixty-six pages of small type with an analytic summary of "certain salient thoughts and sentences, in the great mass of the Philonic writings, which seem worthy of notice and recollection"—originally delivered as a lecture before the Jews' College Literary Society. Dr. M. Friedländer—having studied the fragments of Biblical texts from Egypt, recently acquired by the Bodleian, to which Dr. Neubauer drew attention in a former number, as showing a new kind of Hebrew shorthand—has discovered that they really contain a hitherto unknown system of signs for vowels and accents. Finally, we may mention that Mr. G. H. Skipwith contributes notes on the two Books of Isaiah and Jeremiah.

REPRINT OF OGILBY AND MORGAN'S  
MAP OF LONDON, 1677.

UNDER the able editorship of Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A., Guildhall Librarian, the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society has just issued a facsimile of Ogilby and Morgan's Map of London, which first appeared in 1677. Being on the large scale of one inch to 100 feet, it clearly shows the ground plan of every structure; and it is accompanied by a facsimile reprint of the curious "Explanation," from the unique copy in the British Museum, which gives a list of every street, court, and alley, together with the public buildings, inns, and more important houses. The whole is made clear by a modern index, and by Mr. Welch's excellent introduction, from which we learn that Ogilby was the "King's Cosmographer and Geographic Printer"; that he and his wife's grandson, William Morgan, were appointed by the Corporation "sworn viewers," to plot out disputed property after the Great Fire, the two other surveyors being John Oliver and Thomas Mills; and that this map resulted from the necessity of preparing an adequate ground-plan of the whole city. We should add that the actual engraving was done by Hollar and other artists at present unknown, and that the map was not published until after Ogilby's death. Mr. Welch gives a slight sketch of the career of this industrious man, and further information will be found in the forty-second volume of the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

The publication is somewhat of a new departure, for which excellent reasons suggest themselves. To put it briefly, the society having done much in various directions to encourage antiquarian research, now feels that it can best enlarge its sphere of usefulness by preserving and making known ancient records of the city, supplementing this work from time to time by important original papers printed at longer intervals than formerly.

An excellent beginning is made by this reprint of Ogilby's map of the city, which, although the first professing to give all details, is the largest and most accurate until we come to modern ordnance surveys. Two perfect copies exist in the British Museum; and there is a fine example in the Guildhall Library, slightly defective, but having an additional sheet. The map shows London when it was almost, if not quite, rebuilt after the Great Fire, and part of the suburbs. It is printed on twenty sheets, and extends to Clerkenwell, Bunhill Fields, and Shoreditch on the north, on the south it is bounded by the mid-stream of the Thames, on the east by

Goodman's Fields and East Smithfield, and on the west by Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Somerset House. The plan of the City had been practically unaltered, as may be shown by comparison with the maps published immediately after the Fire, for the opposition of owners of property prevented the carrying out of any comprehensive scheme of reconstruction, such as those advocated by Wren and Evelyn.

On turning to the map itself, one of the first things that strikes us is the quantity of open space still existing throughout the City. One may say that almost every house had some little ground attached to it, while the important mansions could boast of considerable pleasure gardens. As the buildings were much lower than those erected nowadays, the town was by no means overcrowded; and this should have had a beneficial effect on the health of its inhabitants, neutralised, no doubt, by their ignorance of sanitary laws. Let us examine the details. The City Wall is shown with its bastions and gates well defined. The Fleet Ditch appears as a navigable stream up to Holborn Bridge. North of the Church of St. Andrew's, Blackfriars, there is a large open space, and we are told that "the King's Wardrobe was here." Noblemen are still living within the sound of Bow Bells. Thus, on College Hill we find the house and courtyard of "Zimri," the second and last Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family, who, as Strype tells us, lived in this street for some time "upon a particular humour." Alas! it is on the west side; the present Newcastle-court more or less marks the site. I had hoped to have found it on the east side, as placed by Hatton in his "New View," and so to have satisfied myself that the handsome pair of gateways with carved pediments, still to be seen there, formed the means of access to this historic dwelling. Certainly, with the property in rear, they belonged to the Lethieullier family, and Strype and Hatton agree that, after the Duke's time, Sir John Lethieullier occupied his mansion. In the city also was Thanet House, the home of the Tuftons, which had then passed into the hands of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury. The philosopher Locke was residing there under his protection in 1679. Many of us have seen it, with its fine pilasters, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones. North of Barbican we see Bridgewater House and garden, the site still marked by Bridge-water-square. What is now called Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, appears as "Devonshire House Garden." The house in Austin Friars afterwards bought by Herman Olmuis is already built, with a fine garden behind it considerably larger than that destroyed a few years ago. Crosby-square is not yet laid out, and the house of Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayor in the year of the Great Plague, is marked not far from the site of the present Jewish synagogue in Great St. Helen's. This was evidently the house where he kept his mayoralty, drawn by Prattent for the *European Magazine*—not to be confused with the fine old brick mansion, Nos. 8 and 9, Great St. Helen's, pulled down three years ago, which Sir John inherited from his uncle Adam. Great people dwelt outside the city proper, in what are now most unfashionable neighbourhoods. Thus "Berkley House," with a spacious garden at the back, is on the south-west side of St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, within a stone's throw of the old gateway. It must have been destroyed soon afterwards, for in the *London Gazette* of August 17, 1685, appears the following advertisement: "The Earl of Berkeley's House, with Garden & Stables, in St. John's Lane, not far from Smith Field, is to be let or sold for Building. Enquire of Mr. Prestworth, a corn chandler, near the said house, and you may know further."

Pages might be written on the subject of this most valuable map. No one can claim adequate knowledge of London topography who has not examined it; and our best thanks are due to those who have made it so easily accessible.

PHILIP NORMAN.

#### A DANTE LECTURESHIP AT OXFORD.

The following Memorial was presented to the Curators of the Taylor Institution, Oxford, on Saturday, May 10:

"The undersigned desire to express to the Vice-Chancellor and the other Curators of the Taylor Institution their opinion that it is desirable that opportunity should be afforded in this university for the systematic study of the works of Dante, and particularly of the *Divina Commedia*.

"They therefore beg respectfully to represent to the Curators the expediency of appointing a Lecturer on Dante for a period of three years, under the provisions of Stat. xx, sect. vi., cl. 7.

"They venture to suggest the name of the Rev. Dr. Moore, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, editor of the Complete Works of Dante, and author of several works bearing on Dante's history and writings, as one excellently qualified for such an appointment."

This Memorial was signed by twenty-eight members of Congregation: Master of Balliol, Provost of Oriel, President of Magdalen, Dean of Christ Church, Master of Pembroke, Warden of Keble, Prof. J. Burdon-Sanderson, Prof. W. Wallace, Prof. Robinson Ellis, Prof. T. K. Cheyne, F. C. Conybeare, Louis Dyer, J. L. Strachan-Davidson, John Hawkins, C. L. Shadwell, A. G. Butler, W. A. Spooner, A. H. Johnson, W. P. Ker, H. W. Greene, E. T. Turner (Registrar), J. A. Stewart, P. A. Henderson, J. Wells, A. L. Mayhew, C. H. Daniel, W. Lock, F. W. Spurling.

The Curators have taken the Memorial into consideration, and have appointed the Principal of St. Edmund Hall to be Lecturer on Dante for one year, the course to consist of at least fifteen lectures.

#### SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BOUTRY, Vic. Maurice. *Choiseul à Rome 1784-1787*. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 7 fr. 50.  
 CHRISTINGER, J. Friedrich Herbar's Erziehungslehre u. ihre Fortbildung bis auf die Gegenwart. Zürich: Schulthess. 3 M.  
 COSTADES, Comte G. de. *Emigrés et Chouans*. Paris: Didier. 3 fr. 50.  
 COURAU, J. *La Locomotive en Turquie d'Asie*. Paris: Michélet. 2 fr. 50.  
 FERRY, Jules. *Discours et opinions de p. p. Paul Robiquet*. T. III. Paris: Colin. 10 fr.  
 GERHARD, E. *Österreichische Siegel*. 5. Bd. 12. u. 13. Hft. Berlin: Bolander. 9 M.  
 JOURNAL des G. z. court. 2e Série, 10 Vol., T. 80 (1889-1891). Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50.  
 L'EXPANSION de la France et la diplomatie: hier aujourd'hui. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50.  
 MAILLARD, Léon. *Études sur quelques artistes originaux*. Vol. II. Henri Boutet: pastelliste et graveur. Paris: Floury. 10 fr.  
 MORGAN, J. de. *Fouilles à Datchour, mars-juin 1894*. Leipzig: Hirschmann. 240 M.  
 REGER, F. Th. *Handbuch. Ein geograph. Handbuch*. 2. Th. 2. Buch. Jena: Fischer. 9 M.  
 SIZERARD, R. de la. *La Peinture anglaise contemporaine*. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50.  
 SPIELMANN, C. *Der neue Mongolenstamm*. Braunschweig: Schwetschke. 1 M. 50.

##### THEOLOGY, ETC.

- ANALECTA hymnica medii aevi. Hrg. v. G. M. Dreyes. XX. Leipzig: Reclam. 8 M.  
 CORPUS Reformatarum. Vol. 79. Braunschweig: Schwetschke. 12 M.  
 POHL, J. Ueb. a. in Deutschland verschollenes Werk J. Thomas v. Kempen. Kempen: Künzner. 1 M.

##### HISTORY, LAW, ETC.

- ALTERTHÜMER, ägyptische u. vorderasiatische, aus den k. Museen zu Berlin. Berlin: Meiters. 150 M.  
 BAUMGARTNER, E. *Die Gerichtspraxis in Versicherungs-sachen*. Strassburg: Le Roux. 14 M.  
 CHASAVAY, Étienne. *Mémoires du Comte de Parvy: souvenirs d'un défenseur de la famille royale pendant la Révolution (1789-1797)*. Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50.  
 CHASSIN, Ch. L. *La Vendée patriote 1793-1795*. T. 4. Paris: Dupont. 10 fr.

- DURUY, G. *Mémoires de Barraas*. Paris: Hachette. 15 fr.  
 KLEBE DE BAUM, G. C. *Geschichtlicher Überblick der administrativen, rechtlichen u. finanziellen Entwicklung der niederländisch-ostindischen Compagnie*. Haag: Nijhoff. 10 M. 20.  
 LANZAC DE LABORIE, L. de. *La Domination française en Belgique 1795-1814*. Paris: Plon. 16 fr.  
 LEHMANN, K. *Die geschichtliche Entwicklung d. Aktenrechts bis zum Code de Commerce*. Berlin: Heymann. 3 M.  
 M. NUMENTA Germaniae historica. Epistolae tom. II. pars 2 et tom. IV. Berlin: Weidmann. 29 M.  
 NUNTIATURERBÜCHER aus Deutschland. 4. Abth. 17. Jahrh. 1. Bd. 1628-1635. Nuntiatur d. Pallott. 1628-1630. 1. Bd. 1631. Bearb. v. H. Kewning. Berlin: Barth. 16 M.  
 PUBLIKATIONEN aus den k. preussischen Staatsarchiven. 61. Bd. *Die Politik d. letzten Hochmeisters in Preussen Albrecht v. Brandenburg*. Von E. Joachim. 3. Thl. 151-1525. Leipzig: Hertz. 14 M.  
 RONCIÈRE, R. de la. *Les Registres d'Alexandre IV. (1254-1261)*. Fasc. I. Paris: Thorin. 9 fr. 50.  
 VANLAER Maurice. *La fin d'un peuple: la dépopulation de l'Italie au temps d'Auguste*. Paris: Thorin. 7 fr. 50.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ABHANDLUNGEN H. n. Prof. Adf. Tobler . . . v. dankbaren Schülern in Ehrerbietung dargebracht. Halle: Niemeyer. 16 M.  
 ATTEMUS, C. Graf. *Die Myriopoden Steiermarks*. Leipzig: Freytag. 4 M. 20.  
 BAILLIE, H. *Monographie des Palmiers*. Paris: Hachette. 10 fr.  
 BEHR, R. S. *Vorlesungen üb. allgemeine Embryologie*. Wiesbaden: Kreidel. 7 M.  
 BRÜGGER, W. C. *Die Eruptivgesteine d. Kristallinagesietes*. I. Christiania: Dybwad. 9 M. 20.  
 EISLER, P. *Die Homologie der Extremitäten*. Morphologische Studien. Halle: Niemeyer. 8 M.  
 FAUTH, P. *Astronomische Beobachtungen u. Resultate aus den J. 1893 u. 1894*. II. Kaiserlautern: Götthold. 16 M.  
 GOLDFRIEDRICH, J. *Kants Aesthetik*. Leipzig: Strübing. 5 M.  
 RABUS, L. *Lehrbuch zur Einleitung in die Philosophie*. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Deichert. 5 M.  
 SABATIER, A. *Essai sur l'imortalité au point de vue du naturalisme évolutionniste*. Paris: Fischbacher. 3 fr. 50.  
 SCHNEIDER, E. *Entstehung u. Prognose der Wirbelstürme*. Regensburg: Nationale Verlagsanstalt. 2 M. 40.  
 SCHWAB, F. *Die Erkrankung der Kiemen durch Cenangium Abietis*. Jena: Fischer. 5 M.  
 SOCOLU, I. *Die Grundprobleme der Philosophie*. Bern: Beck-Keller. 2 M. 40.

##### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ERELING, G. *Auberec, altfranzösisches Fabel*. Halle: Niemeyer. 4 M.  
 SCHMIDKORTZ, J. *Ortskunde u. Ortsnamenforschung im Dienste der Sprachwissenschaft u. Geschichte*. I. Halle: Niemeyer. 7 M. 40.  
 STÜBE, N. *Jüdisch-babylonische Zaubertexte*. Hrg. u. erklärt. Halle: Krause. 2 M. 50.  
 TOMP, A. *Zu den phrygischen Inschriften aus römischer Zeit*. Christiania: Dybwad. 80 Pf.  
 URKUNDEN, ägyptische, aus den k. Museen zu Berlin. Griechische Urkunden. 2. Bd. 4. Hft. Berlin: Weidmann. 2 M. 40.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### AN APPEAL.

London: May 16, 1895.

We confidently appeal to the literary public on behalf of the widow of the late Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie, who has been left in the most destitute circumstances.

Prof. de Lacouperie's contributions to linguistic science are well known, and his authority as a specialist and discoverer must be of permanent value to Sinology and archaeology generally. As the remuneration which he received in connexion with his work was of very limited amount, the last three or four years of his career, burdened as they were by constantly recurring ill-health and by disastrous financial and personal relations, were one long struggle with the necessities of life.

A few months ago the Royal Literary Fund presented Mme. de Lacouperie with £80; but this sum was barely sufficient to meet medical and funeral charges, and those most pressing money obligations which, with characteristic unselfishness, she at once discharged.

It may be remembered that, about two years ago, owing to Prof. de Lacouperie's failing eyesight and health, a vigorous effort, supported by weighty recommendations, was made to obtain a pension from the Civil List, but without success; and it is much to be feared that any attempt to secure even a small allowance from this source for his widow would be attended by a similar result.

In all these circumstances, as there seems at

present to be nothing before Mme. de Lacouperie except absolute destitution, we earnestly hope that sufficient contributions will be received to establish a fund for her maintenance in some degree of comfort for at least a few years.

Subscriptions, and offers or suggestions as to any means of help in this sad and most pressing case, will be gladly received and acknowledged by the undersigned:

GEORGE BRIDWOOD (India Office).  
 ROBERT K. DOUGLAS (British Museum).  
 HUGH M. MACKENZIE (Joint-Editor of *Babylonian and Oriental Record*).

##### THE SYRIAC GOSPELS.

Marseille: May 10, 1895.

Having spent a few weeks in the Lebanon I have had no opportunity until now of seeing my letter about the Syriac Gospels in the ACADEMY of April 13. It contains only one small misprint, but this obscures the interest of the passage in John iv. 27. By reading *gām* (not *gām*), instead of *lam*, we perceive that though our Lord was sitting on the well when He was found by the Samaritan woman, He was standing when His disciples returned. Perhaps this was out of courtesy to the woman; perhaps the earnestness of His speech had prompted Him to rise.

With regard to the Mount of Precipitation, as mentioned in Luke iv. 29, I have tried, but without success, to ascertain from natives of Syria and from foreign residents if it bears any name. I have no good Syriac dictionary at hand; but a native teacher of that language whom I met at Beyrout told me that *Paras* is equivalent to the Arabic *Rās*, "head," or "summit." This may perhaps console us for being obliged to abandon the ingenious suggestion of *Paran dāpūr*.

AGNES S. LEWIS.

##### "GAY'S CHAIR."

London.

In 1820 Mr. Henry Lee, author of "Poetic Impressions," &c., published a curious little volume called "Gay's Chair." Poems never before printed, written by John Gay. These poems, said the editor—and there is no reason to doubt the story—were found in a secret drawer in an old chair which was known traditionally as Gay's. The longest and most important of the poems given by Lee, the "Ladies' Petition," was printed, he said, "nearly verbatim from a manuscript in the handwriting of the poet, and the style is decidedly his. A few alterations have been made, to render the poem more conciliatory to the refined taste of the present day." Lee admitted that reasons equally satisfactory could not be offered with respect to all the other pieces he published, though he believed them to be authentic. Finally, Lee added a number of verses of his own, which he hoped would not be unacceptable.

In the library of Mr. F. A. Marshall, sold by Messrs. Sotheby in 1890, there was a copy of "Gay's Chair," with which had been bound up what were described as "Gay's original manuscripts of 'The Maids' Petition' and 'Answer to a Predestinarian,' the latter unpublished; also the original commission (as Lieutenant) of Jonathan Gay, signed by the Duke of Marlborough in 1703, and the original MS. of the Rev. J. Baller's Memoir of his uncle, the poet Gay." This volume had been mentioned by Mr. Julian Marshall in *Notes and Queries*, Sixth Series, v. 234; and through the courtesy of Mr. B. F. Stevens, of Trafalgar-square, I was able to trace it to its present owner, Mr. Robert Hoe, of New York, who very kindly sent the volume to England for my inspection. I was



naturally disappointed to find, from an examination of its contents, that it included nothing in the poet's autograph. "The Maids' Petition" is in the handwriting of a contemporary; but the style is much more flowing and easy than Gay's, and nearly all the capital letters are of radically different construction. This may to some extent be seen by any one who will compare the facsimile on p. 9 of Lee's volume with one of Gay's autograph letters to Swift or others; the signature "J. Gay," on Lee's facsimile, is not in the MS. I may add that my conclusions were fully borne out by the opinion of experts at the British Museum. The other poem, the "Answer to a Predestinarian," is in an entirely different handwriting—probably a woman's—and the style and subject of the verses alike show that they could not be Gay's. Baller's "Memoir" and Lieut. Gay's commission are no doubt genuine, and they possess much interest. Baller's writing is atrocious, and Lee added a note: "I found great trouble in reading what follows, but I trust the account printed in 'Gay's Chair' is nearly the truth of it." Baller gave 1687 as the date of Gay's birth—not 1688, as printed by Lee; and the last words of his memoir are as follows: "The oldest son of the eldest of these sisters has drawn up these memoirs both from his own knowledge and from what he has heard from his mother.—Barnstable, July the 2d, 1776."

"The Maids' Petition" is the only poem in this collection which was printed as Gay's by Lee; and though the MS. is certainly not the poet's autograph, I do not think that any doubt need be felt respecting the authenticity of the piece. Gay's fondness for his native Devonshire is well known, and the verses were probably written during one of his visits to Exeter. The allusion to the guarding of the trade in wool suggests 1719 as the date, the year in which Steele contributed the "Spinster" to the war of pamphlets on the subject. However that may be, the MS.—which furnishes the only authentic text of the poem—shows that the "few alterations" to which Lee confesses were very far from few, and the variations are worth printing. Three lines of the MS. have here been omitted. Lee's version with numbered lines will be found in the second volume of Mr. Underhill's edition of Gay's Poems, published by Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen in 1893:

"THE MAIDS' PETITION TO THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF COMMONS."

6. Your Honours will afford us justice.  
 7. ....wrongs.  
 8. ....tongues.  
 12. We check .....  
 13, 14. Now you must know—ah! can't you guess  
 The subject of a Maid's distress?  
 16. ....for young fellows.  
 19. A virgin.....  
 21. So apt to fall, so apt to stray.  
 24. She dares not lie.....  
 28. ....maiden's right.  
 30. To be from.....  
 32. To get good men, howe'er we need 'em.  
 35-37. Those plagues more odious than small-pox,  
 Those jades more subtle than a fox,  
 Still cut.....  
 39. Adore us! Lord,.....  
 44. Can get a youngster.....  
 45, 46. No single creature e'er appeared  
 That wore but breeches and a beard.  
 48-51. Well, certainly there's witchcraft in it,  
 And all the devils are but —  
 To aid and succour those their imps!  
 For though by straining all our wits.  
 53. ....a youngster to the lure.  
 54. ....captive now secure.  
 64. The creatures are for ever joking.  
 67. That could.....  
 68-70. We would be widows, or know why.  
 72. To kiss or talk a spouse to death.

- 74, 75. Us with the title of old maids  
 (The greatest part of us we mean)  
 79-84. For though they are nat'rally so green  
 They can't be judged above fifteen  
 (For what is green but what is young?)  
 Yet if the widows wag their tongues  
 Till we afford 'em that conviction,  
 E'en let 'em wag sans contradiction.  
 86. But why Old Maids for goodness sake?  
 89. Time is so much.....  
 92. ....earn our heartiest curses.  
 95. The truth from frequent facts appears.  
 99. Need anybody.....  
 100. That single women.....  
 101. ....their scurvy carriage.  
 103. ....men make all this fuss.  
 108-10. Not one in thirty would be sped.  
 111-18. Then while the widows interlope,  
 How can a maiden live in hope?  
 But sure your Honours will determine  
 Something against the greedy vermin;  
 For if the creatures are allowed  
 To be so wanton and so proud,  
 We can have neither health nor quiet,  
 On asafetida must diet.  
 122. ....more passionate.....  
 123-5. Make against widows this invective,  
 When 'tis the maids that are defective;  
 We under favour come to show.  
 127, 128. We try each shift, turn every way,  
 Are never idle night or day.  
 132. We're doing something—with a grace—  
 137, 138. At home, abroad, o'er snuff, or tea,  
 We strive our talent to display.  
 140. ....one gives oneself at prayers.  
 142. Than paying visits.....  
 143. ....constant pays.  
 145-62. Ah! Sirs, 'twould do you good to hear,  
 Our exquisite behaviour there—  
 Well! sure the Church is quite en-  
 chanting,  
 Good company—'tis never wanting:  
 The Liturgy—why, one may venture  
 Rather than look like a Dissenter,  
 Or sit and keep one's eyes quite idle,  
 To read a bit—towards the middle.  
 The postures and the ordinances  
 Quite suited to the ladies' fancies!  
 That turning Eastward to adore,  
 When we have shown our charms before,  
 'Tis owned was mighty well designed  
 To show a body's shape behind!  
 And then so pure to lie *perdue*  
 With all the company in view,  
 And modestly behind a fan  
 Explore the prettiest gentleman!  
 While if his sight inspires a whim  
 We pray more fervently—for him.  
 171, 172. ....no wind or weather  
 But what directly.....  
 174-8. ....Pray, need the widows sniff their  
 nose?  
 If any prying coxcomb sees,  
 Why, 'tis no further than the knees;  
 And sure there can be nothing  
 shocking  
 In a silk garter and thread stocking.  
 179. Thus far we hope to do.....  
 184-6. We shine with graces not our own.  
 A bolster or an iron boddice  
 Makes us as shapely as a goddess.  
 188-94. 'Tis not so difficult to faint.  
 Whate'er is well concealed is well:  
 Roses when gathered keep their smell.  
 A patch though wanted in its place,  
 For what you know may hide a grace;  
 But if the faults we have are known,  
 We change the name—the fault is  
 gone.  
 199-201. ....our arts,  
 With streaming eyes and aching hearts,  
 We must confess, with all our care.  
 204, 205. And we in dreams alone are married.  
 But since 'tis.....  
 207. Your Honours that it  
 209. ....always shall be reckoned.  
 212. To know what 's what as well.....  
 214. A luckless maid shall.....  
 217. ....we certainly foresee.  
 219-20. To keep the widows back from  
 marrying,  
 Than carrion crows from eating carrion.

- 223-6. Of bold and able-bodied beaux  
 To comfort us and aid the laws.  
 But if you find it hard to settle  
 On beaux enough of proper mettle,  
 228-32. Of our complying easy nature  
 To putts and bolls and such queer elves,  
 What if your Honours did yourselves—  
 And we imagine not to flatter  
 Such public spirits—for that matter  
 Should take our residue betwixt ye;  
 We count but from sixteen to sixty.  
 234-53. This public is your private good.  
 And private good the world doth say  
 Will much with all-wise patriots sway.  
 The silent mopish Yea and No man  
 Will borrow fluency from woman.  
 And then you take it, 't won't be long  
 Before he'll have a silver tongue.  
 Then if you're troubled with the itch,  
 The Scotch disease, of being rich,  
 Still, sirs, your servants can keep touch,  
 We've got—nobody knows how much;  
 For if the ready rhino fail,  
 We're more than you can want in tail.  
 Come, look about ye, pick and choose,  
 Welcome to take as to refuse;  
 Here all your fancies may be suited  
 With real maids, or maids reputed.  
 Strike while we're hot, don't be such  
 fools  
 To stay before the iron cools.  
 If these proposals should not please  
 ye,  
 You'll still contrive to make us easy,  
 For since your sails have been brimful  
 Of cares to guard the trade in wool,  
 We spinsters doubtless may expect  
 All that such wise heads can effect.  
 Do that, and though we must not say  
 That your petitioners shall pray  
 (Since 'tis our part, without disputing,  
 To hear men's suits, not go a-suiting)  
 Yet thus far modesty may go,  
 When men want Aye, we'll ne'er say  
 No."

It has almost entirely escaped observation by writers upon the poet that some commendatory verses by Gay were prefixed to "Licentia Poetica discussed . . . a Poem," published by W. Coward, M.D., in 1709. These verses, the first printed by Gay with the exception of his "Wine," 1708, are not included in any of the editions of his poems. The fact that they follow in Dr. Coward's book immediately after lines by Aaron Hill is not without interest; for Gay was a friend of Hill's, and, according to tradition, was at one time his amanuensis. Gay's verses to Coward are not of any intrinsic value, consisting chiefly of the statement that the doctor had made the way to Parnassus so smooth, "that vent'rous travellers cannot stray," but may now gain the summit, "and with their tuneful guide, enrol their honoured names."

GEORGE A. AITKEN.

#### THE ETYMOLOGY OF "ARSENIC."

Oxford: May 11, 1895.

If Dr. Chance is right in his view that *arsenikos*, the name for yellow orpiment in Dioscorides, is a foreign word, equivalent to the Rabbinical Hebrew *zarniq* "auri pigmentum" (Buxtorf), the Arabic *zarnîx* "arsenic," New Persian *zarnîx*, and that the word is of Persian and Indo-European origin—a view which appears to me to be not improbable—the result is, I think, that we may really find an Indo-European root for our word "arsenic." It is probably a not very distant relation of our English word "gold," as it is quite easy to derive both "gold" and the Persian *zarnîx* "arsenic," from one and the same Indo-European root *g<sup>h</sup>el*, meaning to be green, yellow.

This root has many derivatives in Sanskrit and Avesta: as, for instance, Skr. *hari* "yellow," *harita* "yellowish," *hirana* "gold"—Av. *zairi*, *zairita*, *zarana*. Cognate with these is Persian

zer "gold," and, according to some scholars, zernix "arsenic." This etymology is to be found in Horn's *Grundriss der neupersischen Etymologie*, 1893, § 694.

A. L. MAYHEW.

#### THE PATOIS OF THE UPPER ADOUR.

Campan, Hautes Pyrénées: May 10, 1895.

The *Annuaire du Petit-Séminaire de Saint-Pé*, 1890 (Bagnères: Péré), contains a very interesting collection of "Proverbes et dictons patois" by the Abbé Mousseigne, who is a professor in the seminary. Some of them are like the Basque proverbs of Le Sieur Arnaud d'Oihenart. One is tempted to see English "nick-nack" and "riff-raff" in the following proverb: *Ço qui bié de gnacou-gnacou, Qué s'en tourne ena rifou-rafou*; which appears to mean, "That which comes from dishonest gains returns to rack and ruin." The English occupied this part of France for some time; did the people take from them the word *Wo!* which is still in constant use to make oxen and horses stop? The volumes of the same *Annuaire* for 1893, 1894, 1895 contain an admirable "Étude sur la Langue Bigorraise" by the Abbé Béard, curé of Luc par Tournai. It will be completed in 1896, and 1897 by the chapters dealing with the Syntax.

E. S. DODGSON.

#### THE ARMS OF ARCHBISHOP ROTHERHAM.

London: May 13, 1895.

In connexion with the letter of J. S. C. upon certain criticisms by the Rev. Andrew Clark of articles contributed by me to the *Archæologia Ooniensis*, may I say that the editors of the *Historical Review* have kindly allowed me space in the forthcoming issue in which I shall be able to adduce such evidence in support of my original statements as the limits to which I was previously confined prevented my stating at length?

I should be glad to acknowledge the value of the evidence adduced by J. S. C. from Cambridge, though the substantial accuracy of the coat as stated by Mr. Montague James has long been proved from other early sources.

PERCEVAL LONDON.

#### THE GENEALOGY OF THE BORGIAS.

London: May 10, 1895.

In an article which appeared in the *ACADEMY* of April 20, which I only saw yesterday, it is stated, somewhat authoritatively, that Pope Alexander VI. "was a Borgia on both sides." I ask your kind permission to be allowed to say that this is not quite correct. He was a Borgia only on the mother's side, his mother, Isabel, having been married to a certain Jofré Lanzol, a well-to-do nobleman of Xativa, in Spain. There were several daughters born of this marriage, besides two sons, Pier-Luis and Roderic (the future Alexander), who were adopted by their uncle Calixt III., known as Alfonso Borgia before his elevation to the pontificate, and took his name. It is thus, and not otherwise, that Roderic Lanzol, Italianised into Lenzuoli, became a Borgia. (See *Life of Lucrezia Borgia* by F. Gregorovius.)

T. DELTA.

#### A CORRECTION.

Chiltern, Bowdon: May 13, 1895.

Since my translation from the Portuguese in the *ACADEMY* of May 11 appeared before I could send a corrected proof, allow me to emend as follows. The name of the poet is, of course, Janqueiro, not Janqueiro; in stanza i., l. 1, read "violets" for "violet"; and, in l. 3 of

the same, place a comma after "sleep"; the second half of stanza iii. should run:

"Who is mourning, nightingale,  
Yonder, by the ocean side?  
'Tis my love that through the dark  
Weeps within his narrow nide!  
'Tis my love that through the dark  
Weeps within his narrow nide!"

In stanza iv., l. 1, put a comma after "goal," in l. 2 delete the full stop, and in l. 3 omit the first "it."

EDGAR PRESTAGE.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 19, 7.30 p.m. Ethical: a Paper by Mrs. Bryant.  
MONDAY, May 20, 4.50 p.m. Victoria Institute: a Paper by Prof. Hull.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Japanese Art Industries," I., by Dr. Ernest Hart.  
8 p.m. Aristotelian: "The Philosophical Aspects of the Doctrine of Divine Incarnation," by Mr. F. C. Conybeare.

8.45 p.m. Geographical: Franklin Commemoration.  
TUESDAY, May 21, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Thirty Years' Progress in Biological Science," II., by Prof. Ray Lankester.

8 p.m. Statistical: "Municipal Finance, as illustrated by Birmingham," by Mr. E. Orford Smith.  
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Commercial Education in Belgium," by Prof. W. Layton.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "The Ornithological Collections made by Dr. Donaldson Smith during his recent Expedition in Somaliland and Gallaland," by Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe; "A Synopsis of the Genera and Species of Apodal Batrachians, with Descriptions of a New Genus and Species (*Edelophis vittatus*)," by Mr. G. A. Boulenger; "List and Distribution of the Land-Mollusca of the Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands in the Bay of Bengal, with Descriptions of some New Species," by Lieut.-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen; "A New Species of Hedgehog from Somaliland," by Dr. J. Anderson.

WEDNESDAY, May 22, 5 p.m. London Institution: Discussion on Bimetallism.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Dressing and Metallurgical Treatment of Nickel Ores," by Mr. A. G. Charleston.

8 p.m. Geological: "A Human Skull and Limb-bones found in the Palaeolithic Terrace-Gravel at Galley Hill (Kent)," by Mr. E. T. Newton; "Geological Notes of a Journey round the Coast of Norway and into Northern Russia," by Mr. G. S. Boulenger; "Elastic Foraminifera from Wedmore (West Somerset)," by Mr. Frederick Chapman.

THURSDAY, May 23, 8 p.m. London Institution: "Spectroscopic Astronomy," I., by Dr. W. Huggins.

4.30 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Northern Baluchis, their Customs and Folklore," by Mr. Oswald V. Yates.

8 p.m. Electrical Engineers: Discussion, "The Recent Development of the Single-acting High-speed Engine for Central Station Work."

FRIDAY, May 24, 8 p.m. Linnean: Anniversary Meeting.

5 p.m. Physical: "Mixtures of Ethane and Nitrous Oxide," by Dr. Kuessen; "The Measurement of Cyclically Varying Temperature," by Mr. H. F. W. Barrall.

8.30 p.m. Viking Club: "Sword and Saga," by Mr. E. H. Baverstock.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Absolute Measurement of Electrical Resistance," by Prof. J. Viriamu Jones.

SATURDAY, May 25, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Picture-Making," II., by Mr. Seymour Lucas.

8.45 p.m. Botanic: General Fortnightly Meeting.

#### SCIENCE.

*A Primer of Evolution.* By Edward Clodd. With Illustrations. (Longmans.)

MR. CLODD'S little book is a marvel of condensation. *The Story of Creation*, of which it is an offset, seemed in its way a remarkable achievement. It packed the whole modern theory of evolution, as applied to suns and worlds, to plants and animals, to minds and societies, into a single volume of moderate dimensions, adapted to the needs of the unsentimental reader. One would have fancied conciseness had reached its last term, and could go no further. Yet in his present work Mr. Clodd has outstripped himself and (if I may be allowed the sporting phrase) has broken his own record. He has epitomised his epitome. One might be tempted to suppose beforehand, indeed, that such a summary of a summary must necessarily read like a dry catalogue of names,

a list of unexplained and abstract principles. As a matter of fact, it does nothing of the sort. The fact is, Mr. Clodd has a genius for this kind of exposition: his clear and limpid style makes his brief statement of laws known and proved, or laws believed and conjectured, read like a flowing tale rather than a dull abstract. He knows how to put things. The reader who works his way through this clever little primer will know more at the end of it than he might easily have imbibed out of half a dozen longer and more pretentious treatises.

It is no small task to set forth in brief the beginnings and ends of the entire cosmos in a popular work of less than 200 pages. Yet by strictly confining himself to the essential and central, Mr. Clodd has managed this surprising feat. His book falls into two main portions. The first part is static, or descriptive of the universe as it actually exists—both viewed abstractly, as matter and motion, and viewed concretely, as stars and nebulae, as empirical aggregates, as compounded of solar systems, planets, plants, animals, humanity. The second part is dynamic, or explanatory and evolutionary. It deals with the becoming and growth of the universe; the source and development of organic life; the principles of heredity, variation, natural selection, and adaptation to the environment; the origin of species; and the main facts of social evolution. The book is just what it calls itself—a primer; but the student who attacks it will find himself at the end in possession of a tolerably clear conception of what evolution means, and of its applicability to all parts of the cosmos, physical or psychical. Of course the treatment is necessarily cursory and, so to speak, diagrammatic; but I think the reader will learn little or nothing he has afterwards to unlearn, while he may be enticed on by this simple and easy exposition to embark in due course on the more difficult and dangerous seas of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, and Tylor.

GRANT ALLEN.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE arrangements are now completed for the meeting of the British Association, to be held at Ipswich from September 11 to 19, under the presidency of Sir Douglas Galton. The following is the list of sectional presidents, nominated by the council: Section A (mathematical and physical science), Prof. W. M. Hicks, of Firth College, Sheffield; B (chemistry), Prof. R. Meldola, of the City and Guilds Technical College; C (geology), Mr. W. Whitaker, of the Geological Survey; D (zoology, including animal physiology), Prof. W. A. Herdman, of Liverpool University College; E (geography), Mr. H. J. Mackinder, reader at Oxford; F (economic science and statistics), Mr. L. L. Price, bursar of Oriel College, Oxford; G (mechanical science), Prof. L. F. Vernon Harcourt, of University College, London; H (anthropology), Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie, of University College, London; K (botany), Mr. W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The new president will deliver his inaugural address on September 11. The two evening discourses will be given by Prof. Silvanus Thompson, on "Magnetism in Rotation," and by Prof. Percy



F. Frankland, on "The Work of Pasteur and its Various Developments." There will be, as usual, two soirées, and also excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood of Ipswich. It may be as well to quote in full the objects of the association:

"To give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another, and with foreign philosophers; to obtain more general attention for the objects of science, and the removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

THE council of the Royal Geographical Society has made the following awards: The founder's medal to Dr. John Murray, for his services to physical geography, and especially to oceanography during the last twenty-three years, and for his work on board the *Challenger*, and as director of the Challenger Commission and editor of the Challenger publications since the death of Sir Wyville Thomson in 1882; the patrons' medal, to the Hon. George Curzon (1), for his work on the history, geography, archaeology, and politics of Persia; (2) for his subsequent journeys in French Indo-China, which have resulted in further publications of geographical as well as political and general value; and (3) for his journeys in 1894 to the Hindu Kush, the Pamirs, and the Oxus, together with his visit to the Amir of Afghanistan in Kabul; the Murchison grant to Mr. Eivind Astrup, for his remarkable journey with Lieutenant Peary across the interior glacier to the northern shores of Greenland, and for his independent journey along the shores of Melville Bay, during which he laid down a portion of the northern part only previously seen at a great distance; the Back grant to Captain C. A. Larsen, for the geographical and meteorological observations made by him during his Antarctic voyage in 1894; the Gill memorial to Captain J. W. Pringle, R.E., for his share in the railway survey operations carried on under the direction of Captain Macdonald, in the country between the coast from Mombasa to the Victoria Lake; the Cuthbert Peek grant to Mr. G. F. Scott-Elliot, for his explorations of Mount Ruwenzori and the region to the west of the Victoria Nyanza.

THE anniversary meeting of the Linnean Society will be held at Burlington House on Friday next at 3 p.m.

ON Monday next, the Geographical Society will hold a special meeting at Burlington House at 8.45 p.m., to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the sailing of the Arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin. On the same day a party of the members will visit Greenwich, where the Franklin relics are preserved.

AT the Royal Institution, on Thursday next, Dr. William Huggins will begin a course of three lectures on "The Instruments and Methods of Spectroscopic Astronomy"; and on Friday next, Prof. J. Viriamu Jones, of the South Wales College, will deliver the evening discourse on "The Absolute Measurement of Electrical Resistance."

THE National Academy of Sciences of the United States, at its annual meeting held last month, awarded the Barnard gold medal to Lord Rayleigh for the discovery of argon.

AT the last meeting of the Entomological Society, held on May 1, Prof. C. G. Thomson, of Lund, was elected an honorary fellow, in the room of the late Pastor Wallengren. Mr. Waterhouse exhibited a living larva of a longicorn beetle. This larva was found in a boot-tree which had been in constant use by the owner for fourteen years, the last seven of which were spent in India. The specimen was brought to the British Museum on May 6,

1890, and was put into a block of beech wood, in which it had lived ever since; it did not appear to have altered in any way during these five years. It had burrowed about eight inches, and probably made its exit accidentally. Mr. Blandford referred to a similar case which had come under his notice.

THE Clarendon Press announces for immediate publication a Monograph upon the Oligochaeta, by Mr. F. E. Beddard. The work will be a summary of what is known upon the subject, with a certain amount of new matter included, and will deal with the fresh-water forms, as well as with the earthworms.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

TO-DAY (Saturday) the library of the late Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie was to be sold at Sothebys'. As already stated in the ACADEMY, it includes a collection such as is rarely brought together of books relating to the philology, archaeology, and anthropology of the Farther East. Some of them have a recognised money value, such as Yule's *Marco Polo* (a presentation copy), Legge's *Chinese Classics* (5 vols in 8), Perrot and Chippiez' *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité* (5 vols.), Logan's *Ethnology of Eastern Asia* (which is seldom found complete), Schlegel's *Dutch-Chinese Dictionary*, the *Annales du Musée Guimet* (25 vols.), and a set of the *Transactions of the several International Congresses of Orientalists* (14 vols.). But we would specially draw attention to lot 227, which consists of Chinese books printed in China, including the *Tai Ping Yu San* (in 100 volumes, or rather livraisons), of which we believe that not even the British Museum possesses a copy.

UNDER the title of "Les Etudes Chinoises, 1891-1894," M. Henri Cordier—professor of the geography and history of the Farther East, at the Ecole des Langues Orientales. Vivantes—has reprinted from the *T'oung-pao* (Leiden: Brill) a paper on recent studies in Chinese, which he read before the Oriental Congress at Geneva last year. It is in continuation of a similar report which he presented to the London Congress, 1891. He begins with obituary notices of those Sinologists who have died during the past three years—the most noticeable names being the Marquis d'Hervey de Saint-Denys, professor of Chinese at the Collège de France; Prof. Georg von der Gabelentz, of Berlin; and our own lamented Terrien de Lacouperie. The first has been succeeded by M. Edouard Chavannes, an attaché of the French Legation at Peking, author of a work on stone sculpture in China during the two Han dynasties; the second, by a young pupil, Dr. Wilhelm Grube, who has written on the philosophy and the natural science of the Chinese. All these notices are made interesting, not only by personal details, but by very full bibliographies. That of Terrien de Lacouperie, which is much the longest, corrects some errors about the circumstances of his early career which have appeared in England. It appears that he never saw China. Then follows a summary of the contents of recent publications, arranged in order of countries, beginning with China itself. Under this first head is included most of the work done by Englishmen, though the section devoted to Great Britain begins thus:

"Qu'il me soit permis de saluer dans sa quatre-vingtième année le glorieux vieillard qui est aujourd'hui, incontesté, à la tête de nos études, non-seulement dans son pays, mais dans le monde entier: le R<sup>ev</sup>. Dr. James Legge."

We must also quote the passage that opens the section on Holland:

"J'admire ce petit pays animé d'une vie scientifique sans exemple ailleurs, dont l'université de Leide est le foyer intense. Que l'on songe à ceux qui y dirigent les études arabes, indiennes, malaises,

chinoises, de religions comparées, et l'on aura quelque difficulté à trouver une réunion de semblables chefs dans de grandes capitales."

Under Russia is given a somewhat meagre account of the discovery and decipherment of the Yenissei inscriptions.

M. CORDIER has also sent us a print of the éloge of Sir Henry Rawlinson, which he delivered at a recent meeting of the Société de Géographie. Here we must be content to quote a letter which he read from Prof. Jules Oppert: "Rawlinson était un homme d'un génie prime-sautier, et ce qui est encore plus rare, il avait le don de tomber juste. On peut dire de lui que presque toutes les idées qu'il a énoncées, étaient vraies. Il a donné le branle à toute cette étude, plus que Hincks qui l'a précédé dans quelques points, mais qui avait l'esprit plus irlandais et plus étrange que Rawlinson qui était Anglais et pratique. C'était en outre un homme d'un grand courage personnel: il se fit hisser sur un échafaudage le long de l'immense rocher de Behistoun, à 300 pieds au-dessus du sol, pour copier et pour estamper cette grande inscription en trois langues, dont on doit le texte à son courage seul. La planchette sur laquelle il était assis était tenue par des cordes confiées aux mains d'ouvriers persans qui à tout moment pouvaient le jeter dans l'abîme. C'était un homme qui avait de la méthode dans tout ce qu'il faisait et il suppléait par de larges et vastes connaissances aux lacunes que le manque du temps pris par ses occupations militaires pouvait avoir laissées subsister dans sa préparation aux études. Depuis trente ans il ne travaillait pas personnellement, mais il dirigeait des publications de British Museum. Les jeunes Allemands et Anglais feignent de ne pas le connaître; un Anglais me disait même qu'il n'avait jamais lu une ligne de Sir Henry Rawlinson. Je lui répondis: 'I supposed just so; because if you had read them, your papers would be less imperfect than they are.'"

WE may add that M. Cordier has just issued, in the "Publications de l'Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes," the conclusion of the third volume of his *Bibliotheca Sinica*, a bibliographical dictionary of works relating to the Chinese empire.

#### REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE.—(Monday, May 6.)

DR. CHAPLIN in the chair.—The following papers were read: on the so-called "Pithecanthropos" of Dr. E. Dubois by Prof. E. Hull, and on the physical character and affinities of the Gauchers by Sir J. W. Dawson, illustrated with photographs. In the latter the author reviewed the historical facts as to the Canary Islands and their inhabitants, the characters of the Crania found, and the weapons, ornaments, &c., and detailed the conclusions he had arrived at with reference to the relationship of the Gauchers to ancient peoples of Western Europe and Africa, and their possible connexion with the colonisation of Eastern America.

ASIATIC.—(Anniversary Meeting, Tuesday, May 7.)

LORD REAY, president, in the chair.—In proposing the adoption of the council's report for 1894, Sir Raymond West drew attention to the fact that the number of members was greater than in any previous year since the society was founded, and that the finances were conducted on a most business-like and satisfactory basis. General G. G. Pearson seconded the motion.—The president, in congratulating the society on the report, dwelt on our responsibility as a nation in carrying on the work of Oriental research. He quoted the example of other countries whose interests in the East were far less than ours, and expressed a hope that the Government would take advantage of one opening which lay before it. A bill for the reconstitution of the University of London is very shortly to be laid before the House of Lords; he had reason to expect that the new body would be in every way an imperial University with an Oriental school not unworthy of our great empire in the East, and that those Oriental scholars who had hitherto so often worked without any suitable recompense would receive due recognition of their labours.

—Mr. Virchand R. Gandhi, late delegate to the Chicago Congress from the Jain Association of Bombay, delivered an address on "The History and Faith of the Jains." The old error that the Jains were a sect or offshoot of the Buddhists was now universally abandoned by European scholars. The Nigantha Nātaputta, mentioned in the Pali Pitakas as a contemporary and opponent of the Buddha who died a few years before him, has been rightly identified with the Mahāvira Vardhamāna, the founder of the Jain community. Their own records showed that he was a Kshatriya of the Jñātri clan, and Jñātri would in Pali become Nātha. The word Nigantha, meaning "free from ties"—that is, the ties of the world—is an epithet still often applied to Jain monks. It was true that among the Gacchas, into which the Jain monks were divided, there was one, the Nigantha Gaccha, which ceased to be so called at the ninth in lineal descent from teacher to pupil from Mahāvira. But the name was only changed from Nigantha to Kotika, to celebrate the fact that the chiefs of the Jain community in the ninth patia (or spiritual generation) had repeated a Kati—that is, ten million times the Sūrya Mantra, a mystical invocation of the Sun called by that name. Thenceforward the Gaccha received the epithet Kutika, but it was none the less also Nigantha. The lecturer then explained the doctrine of non-resistance, which has made the Jains so peace-loving and law-abiding a people. He also compared the Jain doctrine of the soul with that of the Vedantists on the one hand, and of the Buddhists on the other, showing that the Jains, in accordance with their Anekanta Vāda, or method of looking at both sides of the question, had steered always a middle course. In conclusion, he touched on some points of Jain ethics, especially emphasising the tone of mercy which pervades their writings, and which was well exemplified by the formula of the Prati Kamana daily repeated, "I forgive all living beings: I ask all living things to forgive me."—The paper was followed by a discussion, in which General Pearse, Mr. H. Baynes, Prof. Bendall, Mr. Raynbird, Dr. Leitner, Mr. Beveridge, and Prof. Rhys Davids took part.

## FINE ART.

### THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION IN ALEXANDRIA  
Alexandria: April 25, 1895.

The question whether any notable remains can be recovered now of the great city which was the burial-place of Alexander, the rallying centre of Greek letters, the greatest of Jewish colonies, and the most notable cradle of Christianity, has been asked so often, and met always by so uncertain a response, that it appeared worth while to obtain even negative evidence on the point. Although several attempts have been made by excavators, including Dr. Schliemann, their frequent omission to publish their results, and the unsystematic character of their work, left the problem still open up to this season.

In the course of two months' work I have endeavoured to solve it, and my conclusions, though negative, are definite. With the help of Messrs. E. F. Benson and E. R. Bevan, of the British School of Archaeology at Athens, I have made exploratory borings about the central quarter of the ancient city, including the region of Fort Komal Dikk, the reputed site of the Soma, and in the eastern cemeteries. The Service des Antiquités gave us *carte blanche*, the military authorities offered facilities, and private owners of land showed a readiness to advance our exploration, for which we cannot be too grateful.

These borings as a whole have demonstrated: 1. That over all the central part of the Roman town there lies a deposit from 15 to 20 feet thick, mostly composed of Arab living-refuse, and singularly deficient in objects of interest.

2. That such remains as exist of the Roman town are in very bad condition; everywhere

they present the appearance of having been ruined and rifled systematically. Walls are destroyed to pavement level and pavements ripped away.

3. That immediately below (sometimes at or even above) the Roman level water is tapped. Even tombs are found now to be below the inundated line. The soil must have subsided, and the stratum, earlier than Roman, be submerged for the most part. Neither in this stratum, therefore, nor in that immediately above, which is still very damp, can papyri be expected for one moment. The fact of such subsidence is proved amply by the aspect of the foreshore of the Great Harbour. The foundation-courses of large buildings, not earlier than Roman, gleam in the sea, and the low cliff, composed entirely of *débris*, shows sections of Roman walls and pavements right down to water-level.

The state in which we find the central quarter accords exactly with the known fact of the destruction of the *Brachium* in the time of Aurelian. In St. Jerome's day the once rich Quarter was no more than a refuge for hermits; and St. John Chrysostom, when he said that the Tomb of Alexander was as though it had never been, seems to have spoken sober truth. The local collections of antiquities, and reports obtained from local *savants*, builders, contractors for drainage works, and the like, all demonstrate that up to now nothing first-rate of the Greek or Græco-Roman period has been unearthed in Alexandria, and very little that is even second-rate. The reward of tomb-riflers in recent times has been the leavings of earlier riflers; and ruined walls at pavement level, and the most broken of *débris*, have constituted the only return for the money and time spent in excavation in the town itself.

I feel convinced that no great mine of museum-treasures remains to be explored under Alexandria; that its libraries have perished utterly; that all that exists of its Mausolea is plundered ruin; that the glories of the former foreshore are now represented by shoals in the port; and that its great temples, passing into churches and mosques, have been robbed of all they once possessed of value or beauty. The site is much over-built and very expensive to work, and no one could conscientiously recommend a foreign society to expend its funds upon it.

Nevertheless, there are topographical results to be gained still, which are much to be desired. It will never be possible to write the history of the city until far more is known of its ancient plan than the investigations of Mahmud Bey el Fallaki supply. The laudable efforts of Signor Botti, director of the local Museum, have been directed to topographical ends for the past two years; and from the nature of the site, the prosecution of these valuable researches is best left in local hands. Bit by bit, little by little, the map must be made, by watching here the foundation of a house, there the demolition of another. Drainage, well-sinkings, reclamation of foreshore lands—all these must be made to subserve the ends of science, supplemented by information collected incessantly from local residents. Constant residence, therefore, and wide acquaintance with the inhabitants of all classes and nationalities are the first essentials to an explorer in Alexandria. Foreign societies would do well to subsidise such work, even where it be out of their scope to conduct it themselves; and in a town where are so many antiquaries interested in the history of the city, the funds would be always in good hands.

I hope to furnish shortly a detailed report giving grounds for the general conclusions expressed here, and dealing with exploration in Alexandria in recent years and more particularly that diligently conducted by Signor Botti.

D. G. HOGARTH.

### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK will publish very shortly *George Morland: Painter*, London, 1763-1804, by Mr. Ralph Richardson, illustrated with reproductions of many paintings and of Rowlandson's portrait. In an appendix will be given lists of Morland's paintings and engravings, showing where and to whom they have been sold and the prices they realised; also a chronological catalogue, with the dates of the publication of the engravings.

THE Royal Society of British Artists has given effect to a resolution adopted last year, to so increase the number of members as to enable the society to hold one exhibition annually of the works of members only. The announcement was made last season, with the result that 117 artists sent in their names as candidates. At a general assembly held last week the following were elected: John Aborn, J. Noble Barlow, Francis Black, Arnesby Brown, Leicester Burroughs, Charles Collins, C. H. Eastlake, Walter Fowler, Windsor Fry, E. Gouldsmith, Robert Hume, T. Ireland, Burrough Johnson, J. E. Jacobs, S. M. Laurence, W. Luker, jun., Fred Milner, T. E. Mostyn, Greville Morris, J. W. Parsons, Graham Robertson, Harry Stannard, J. Sanderson Wells, and W. Tatton Winter. The society will hold another election in the autumn.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co's. thirteenth annual exhibition of Black and White Drawings will be opened on Thursday next at the Cutler's Hall, Warwick-lane, E.C. Drawings by the following will be included: F. Dicksee, W. L. Wyllie, Sir J. D. Linton, S. E. Waller, J. Fulleylove, Miss M. I. Gow, A. Hopkins, W. B. Hole, J. Fullwood, T. W. Wilson, and Prescott Davies.

AN exhibition of pictures by Signor Ugo Catani will open next week at the St. George's Gallery, Grafton-street.

NEXT Monday, at the Society of Arts, Dr. Ernest Hart will begin a course of Cantor Lectures on "Japanese Art Industries."

DURING Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week Messrs. Sotheby will be engaged in selling the cabinet of English coins formed by Mr. A. B. Richardson—which, we may add, has been for two days on view at Messrs. Rollin & Feuardent's, in Bloomsbury-street. The catalogue, which has been admirably compiled, shows the extreme care which the collector took to acquire only rare pieces in the finest state of preservation, and of undoubted pedigree. The ancient British pieces are only three in number, including the rare silver of Eptaticus, from the Marsham collection. The Saxon are strongly represented, among them being five sceatæ, and pennies of Offa, Beornwulf, and Anlaf. Coming to later times, we have the gold noble of the twentieth year of Edward III.; the gold "salute" of Henry, which is believed to be the only specimen in private hands; the silver "gros d'argent," of the same king, which is scarcely less rare; sovereigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and the George noble of the latter king; a gold pattern crown of Edward VI.; milled crown and half-crown of Elizabeth, in gold; gold noble, or spur-royal, gold fifteen-shilling piece, and "exurgat" silver half-crown of James I.; patterns in gold of Charles I., and a fine example of the celebrated Oxford crown by Rawlins; patterns of the Commonwealth by Blondeau and Ramage; broad and half-broad of Cromwell; and a pattern two-shilling piece in silver; patterns and proofs of later monarchs.

GREAT indignation is felt in Candia at the unjustifiable conduct of the Turkish authorities. The Greek Syllagos a short time ago purchased the ground on which stands the famous inscrip-



tion of Gortyna, and to their surprise it has now been occupied by the Governor of Heraklion. It is much to be feared that the works undertaken by the invaders will be detrimental to the preservation of the inscribed monument. We hope that the Assembly will take prompt measures in the interests of science to see that justice is done to the Syllagos, and that its rights of property will be vindicated.

At a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, M. Heuzey read a paper upon some Chaldaean monuments of great antiquity, of which he had received impressions from M. de Sarzec. In particular, he dealt with two foundation-stones, upon which Eannadu, the warrior of the Column of the Vultures, had inscribed a history of his reign. One of these contains no less than 150 compartments of writing. Besides the long religious litanies, which comprise almost the entire literature of this remote epoch, these annals are at present the only contemporary historical documents that we possess. It appears that Eannadu had worked hard to expand and fortify the towns or detached quarters which formed the agglomeration of Sirpula, particularly Uru-azaga, "the holy city." The catalogue of his conquests includes the countries of Elam and Isban, his traditional enemies, and also the historic cities of Erech, Ur, and the City of the Sun (evidently Lasam). Mention is made of an alliance between some of these with the land of Kish. On the Column of the Vultures, Eannadu bears the style of king of Sirpula, which he also gives to his father Akurgal and his grandfather Ur-nina; but on the foundation-stones he only uses, for them as well as for himself, the religious title of *patesi*, which he boasts to have been invested with by Istar, the goddess of battles. These statements throw light upon the theocratic character of early Chaldaean civilisation, while they show the important part that Sirpula played from the beginning of history.

## MUSIC.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"EVEN what is passing in our presence we see but through a glass darkly," once wrote Froude; and these words apply with stirring force to the history of the music-drama since Wagner's death, or, rather, since his theatre on the hill at Baireuth called attention in a practical manner to his art-theories. Now, among the composers—and their name is legion—whom Wagner has influenced, there is one who stands, like Saul, head and shoulders above his fellows. We refer, of course, to Verdi, whose "Otello" was chosen by Sir Augustus Harris for the opening night of his season at Covent Garden. Born in the very same year as Wagner, Verdi had already obtained world-wide fame when Wagner's name, if not totally unknown, was but little heeded. And yet, when his habits were formed, and his genius apparently well developed, he seems to have studied deeply the works of his great contemporary. To discuss whether he was influenced seems to us waste of time and breath. "Otello," in its inequalities, its patchiness, in its very strong and its very weak moments, proclaims the fact. And even if not a note of his later operas were known, it might be taken for granted that a man of Verdi's genius and culture could not fail to be affected by Wagner.

"Otello," then, is an important opera among those "passing in our presence." In it we see the old and the new. Verdi at times mixes the two with wonderful skill; at other times, like the Saone and the Rhone, they merely appear side by side. And not only is the opera important from an historical point

of view, but it is highly interesting. The close of the first act is masterful, while in the last Verdi seems almost as if he were persuaded to become an out-and-out Wagnerite. The libretto by Boito, based on Shakspeare's play, is extremely clever, and the author's endeavour to follow the poet as closely as possible is praiseworthy. Still, the delineation and development of character which make the play so strong have to give place to the mere action; so that what is truly dramatic in Shakspeare sometimes becomes almost melodramatic on the stage.

The rendering of the part of Otello by Signor Tamagno was a powerful one—powerful in voice and in gesture. Since he first appeared in the part at the Lyceum, his singing tones have improved; but in them there is more of nature than of art. Whatever, on reflection, one may think of Signor Tamagno's impersonation of Otello, there is no question as to its impressiveness. Mme. Albani took the part of Desdemona. She was disappointing at first, but improved, and in the last act was at her best. Signor Pessina was the Iago. He sang well, but revealed very little of the coldness and cynicism of the Ancient, excepting in the words he uttered.

On the following night came an opera by another Italian composer, which occupies a prominent place in the period of which we have been speaking. Boito's "Mefistofele" is a very great, a very interesting work; and yet it falls short of being a masterpiece. It is great, because the composer, within the limits of an opera, has condensed Goethe's "Faust" with a very fair measure of success; and he has provided music, always clever, nearly always dramatic, and at times, as in some parts of the finely conceived Prologue and in the prison scene in the third act, of great power. MM. Barbier and Carré, the librettists of Gounod's "Faust," certainly produced a very clever book, but one gathers from it little of the spirit or scope of Goethe's poem. Gounod ends with the salvation of Margaret, but Boito, following Goethe, with the salvation of Faust. And yet, although the latter composer conveys the proper meaning of the German poet, his final scene proves somewhat of an anti-climax. The celestial strains from the Prologue, which are repeated with such telling effect at the close of the prison scene, when Margaret falls lifeless on her heap of straw, are heard again when Faust dies at the close of the work; yet they no longer produce the same impression. It seems as if some touch of genius was lacking, to give them additional power and penetrating effect at the close. Then, again, one's sympathy is naturally more aroused by the fate of the innocent-minded girl than by that of her seducer. Goethe wrote a philosophical poem, not an opera libretto. A really successful libretto can only be formed from his work by sacrificing, as did the Frenchman, the deep meaning of the original.

Miss Margaret Macintyre was an excellent Margherita. Her voice seems to have gained in strength since her visit to the colonies; she was admirable, both as vocalist and as actress, in the prison scene. Signor de Lucia, though not an ideal Faust, was at his best. M. Plançon, the Mefistofele, sang well. Mlle. Agnes Janson did herself justice in the classical Sabbath duet.

Signor Mancinelli conducted both operas with much ability and animation.

Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" was given on Wednesday evening. Signor Tamagno, as Jean de Leyden, was an imposing prophet. The "Re del cielo" was delivered with wonderful lung power, but the effect was

coarse. And why did he turn his back, the whole time, on his devoted followers? Mlle. Lejeune, from Brussels, made a favourable début as Marta. Miss Giulia Ravogli was the Fides, but she was not in good voice. Signor Bevignani conducted. The dramatic instinct of Meyerbeer was great, and so, too, was his skill as a musician. He has fine moments; but much of the opera is wearisome. Had Meyerbeer never written down to the level of the public, his niche in the temple of fame would have been a higher one.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## MUSIC NOTES.

SOME time back Sir George Grove suggested in a letter to the *Times* that facsimiles of Beethoven's Symphonies should be published; but, unfortunately, no steps in the matter were taken. Recently, however, Dr. Erich Prieger, the well-known director of the Beethoven Museum at Bonn, has commenced an undertaking of a similar kind in connexion with the pianoforte Sonatas of the master by issuing a facsimile of the autograph of the Sonata in A flat (Op. 26). We say "commenced," for if the publication is favourably received, it will, doubtless, be followed by others of a similar kind.

MR. WILLY BURMESTER gave a concert at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon. His reading of the first movement of the Mendelssohn Concerto was excellent; that of the second, pure but cold; that of the third, excited. This Concerto, with pianoforte accompaniment, though transcribed by the composer, is unsatisfactory. In some pieces by Wieniawski and Sarasate, Mr. Burmester displayed fine technique, but he was certainly not at his best.

DR. OTTO NEITZEL concluded his series of pianoforte recitals at the Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon. The programme included Beethoven's Sonata in B flat (Op. 106). On account of its difficulties, and also, it may be said, great length, it is seldom performed. Dr. Neitzel played the first two movements with vigour. The fine Adagio was interpreted with marked intelligence, though scarcely sufficient feeling. The Fugue, not an inspired movement, was correct, but naturally dry. Dr. Neitzel played some numbers of Schumann's "Davidsbündler" with skill, and more feeling than he had displayed in the Sonata. The programme included two pieces by Mr. F. Berger, and Liszt's "Danse Macabre," a piece as ugly as it is difficult.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN DAILY (except Sundays), from 9 a.m. to sunset. Admission 1s., on Mondays 6d., children 6d. Amongst the latest additions are a Giraffe, a pair of Brindbill Gans, and a pair of Sable Antelopes.

JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW WORK BY PROFESSOR EDWARD DOWDEN.

## NEW STUDIES in LITERATURE.

By EDWARD DOWDEN.

Large post 8vo, 12s.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., Limited,  
Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, London.

## VINOLIA SOAP

Is the only Soap of which the analysis has been published by the makers.

4d., 6d., 8d., 10d., and 2s. 6d. per Tablet.

## ELLIOT STOCK'S NEW LIST.

In handsome crown 8vo, art. linen, price 6s.

### *Some of our English Poets.*

By Rev. CHARLES D. BELL, D.D.

CONTENTS:—Thomas Gray—Oliver Goldsmith—William Cowper—Sir Walter Scott—Samuel Taylor Coleridge—William Wordsworth.

"It is just such a work as this which induces one to take down his Cowper or his Wordsworth—grown dusty-edged, perhaps—and again enjoy the refreshing and rhythmical melodies to be found in these poems. If such be brought about, praise for the appearance of 'Some of our English Poets' must be unstinted; on its merits, too, it is a model of graceful and refined writing."—*Public Opinion*.

In tasteful crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s. 6d.

### *A Fisherman's Fancies.*

By F. B. DOVETON, Author of "Snatches of Song," &c. Dedicated to R. D. Blackmore, Esq.

"The book's playfulness and variety, together with its good literary quality, make it extremely readable."—*Morning Leader*.

## NEW VOLUMES OF VERSE.

Tastefully printed and bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.

### *Poems.*

By LOUIS H. VICTORY.

In tasteful crown 8vo, price 5s.

### *In Leisure Time:*

*A Booklet of Verse.*

By WILLIAM S. MAYOR.

"Mr. Mayor has a true poetic gift."—*British Weekly*.  
"His lines are full of melody and sweetness."—*Bristol Mercury*.  
"Contains many gems of thought."—*A Literary Treasure*.  
*Both Herald*.

In crown 8vo, tastefully printed and bound, price 3s. 6d.

### *Sita, and other Poems for Recitation.*

By Mrs. AYLMEY GOWING (Emilia Aylmer Blake).  
"A pleasant little volume. Strong feeling and gentle sentiment embodied in themes great and small supply the materials of this graceful little brochure."—*Daily Telegraph*.

In tasteful crown 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

### *Religio Clerici, and other Poems.*

By ALFRED STARKEY.

"By the work in this volume Mr. Starkey proves that he is no pretence-hand at the poetic art, and the measured cadence and metrical continuity of his verses are to be admired."—*Public Opinion*.

In tasteful fcap. 8vo, price 2s. 6d.

### *French Gems.*

*With English Reflections in Verse.*

A French-English Souvenir. By J. G.

"The English verse is good."—*Bristol Mercury*.  
"Whether illustrating Divine truth or poetical sentiment, the 'Gems' are uniformly rich and rare in value."—*The Christian*.  
"With the French on one page and English reflections on the opposite, the author has compiled an acceptable book."—*Yorkshire Post*.

In tasteful 16mo, price 2s. 6d.

### *The Mummer, and other Poems.*

By HENRY GAELYN.

"Polished and workmanlike."—*The Era*.  
"There are many beauties in this volume."—*Bristol Mercury*.  
"An exquisite little book."—*Oxford Chronicle*.

Tastefully printed and bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.

### *Scintille Carmenis:*

*A Volume of Verse.*

By PERCIVAL H. W. ALMY.

"The leading poem is the wooing and wedding of Peleus and Thetis. It is a gorgeous ceremony, and Mr. Almy describes it with much wealth of poetic language. The poem may be accepted as prophetic of even higher things from the same pen. In 'Fae Seul' Mr. Almy very successfully works out an idea which many poets have tried and not done nearly so well."—*Glasgow Herald*.

In tasteful crown 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

### *Thoughts in a Garden,*

*and other Poems.*

By A. L. STEVENSON, B.A.

"A volume of verse often graceful in expression and breathing—so far, at any rate, as the 'Thoughts in a Garden' are concerned—a spirit of delight in country life and contempt for urban existence that recalls 'The Task.'—*Times (Weekly)*.

In tasteful crown 8vo, cloth, price 5s.

### *Treasures of the Deep,*

*and other Poems.*

By the late ROBINSON ELLIOTT.

"In 'Treasures of the Deep, and other Poems' one discovers a new poet of the Lake School. Acquaintance with Wordsworth and Coleridge and Keats gives one no disquiet for the simpler, yet seemingly quite as heartfelt, rhymes of their present-day successor. The writer has evidently a rich store of lake and fell legend and tradition at command."—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

LONDON:

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

## MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

### SOCIAL EVOLUTION. By Benjamin Kidd. New and Cheaper

Edition, revised, with a new Preface. Tenth Thousand. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

*SPECTATOR*.—"It marks a turning-point in the social controversy which is raging all around us."

*TIMES*.—"Social Evolution" is a book that no serious thinker should neglect, and no reader can study without recognising it as the work of a singularly penetrating and original mind."

*WEEKLY SUN*.—"In the department of sociology no work of greater moment has appeared for a long while than 'Social Evolution.'"

Mr. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE (in *NATURE*).—"A very remarkable book, and one which must have a good effect in preparing students of sociology for the inevitable changes which are rapidly coming upon us. It is thoroughly scientific in its methods."

*SPEAKER*.—"It is an extraordinarily bracing and inspiring work. Its brilliant and profound generalisations and its original application of new biological views, demand the attention of all students of society."

### A HISTORY of ENGLISH POETRY. By W. J. Courthope, M.A.

Vol. I., The Middle Ages: Influence of the Roman Empire—The Encyclopedic Education of the Church—The Feudal System. 8vo, 10s. net.

*DAILY CHRONICLE*.—"We cannot, in the time and space at our command, attempt anything like a detailed criticism of Mr. Courthope's work. What we have already said will probably suffice to show that it is animated by a large and humane historical spirit, equally remote from laborious antiquarianism and rhetorical aestheticism—from grubbing and from gush. Mr. Courthope is a student of origins and developments; yet he does not forget in his care for seed, stalk, and leaf, that it is after all the flower, the thing of beauty and fragrance, which gives the organism its meaning 'and to which the whole creation moves.'"

### THE LIFE and LETTERS of EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L.,

LL.D. By W. R. W. STEPHENS, B.D., Dean of Winchester, Author of "The Life and Letters of Dean Hook," &c. In 2 vols., extra crown 8vo, 17s. net.

*STANDARD*.—"In the Letters we find the private opinions of the historian on the most important questions of the day expressed with great fullness; and since, with all his numerous defects, Freeman was a man of vast learning, great intellectual power, and withal an ardent Liberal, these opinions are often as instructive as they are interesting."

*DAILY NEWS*.—"A book of deep interest. The vigorous personality of the Regius Professor of History stands forth in full relief, while his vast learning and keen interest in all that was passing in the literary and political world of his time, coupled with a lively and playful vein of comment, render his correspondence, of which so large a selection is intermingled with the biographer's narrative, at all times very attractive reading."

### STUDIES of MEN. By G. W. Smalley. Crown 8vo, 8s. 6d. net.

### FINGERPRINT DIRECTORIES. By Francis Galton, F.R.S.,

D.C.L., Oxford, and Hon. Sc.D., Cambridge. 8vo, 5s. net.

### LESSONS in ELEMENTARY PHYSICS. By Balfour Stewart,

M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., late Langworthy Professor of Physics in the Owens College, Manchester, and Professor of the Victoria University. New and Enlarged Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 4s. 6d.

### AGRICULTURE, PRACTICAL and SCIENTIFIC. By James

MUIR, M.R.A.C., &c., Professor of Agriculture in the Yorkshire College, Leeds. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

### ELEMENTARY CLASSICS.—New Volumes.

**OVID.—TRISTIA, BOOK I.** Edited, with Explanatory Notes and Vocabulary, by E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A., late Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Pot 8vo, 1s. 6d.

**XENOPHON'S ANABASIS. BOOK VII.** Edited for the Use of Schools, with Notes, Introductions, Vocabulary, Illustrations, and Map, by the Rev. G. H. NALL, M.A., Assiat. Master at Westminster School. Pot 8vo, 1s. 6d.

### SHEILA'S MYSTERY. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated by

L. Leslie Brooke. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

### MOTHER and DAUGHTER. An uncompleted Sonnet-sequence.

By the late AUGUSTA WEBSTER. With an Introductory Note by WILLIAM MICHAEL ROSSETTI; to which are added Seven (her only other) Sonnets. Fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

### THACKERAY: a Study. By Adolphus Alfred Jack. Crown

8vo, 3s. 6d.

*ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE*.—"Mr. Jack's Essay on Thackeray is a piece of careful, appreciative, and interesting work."

### ILLUSTRATED STANDARD NOVELS.—New Volume.

### ANNALS of the PARISH and the AYRSHIRE LEGATEES.

By JOHN GALT. Illustrated by Charles E. Brock. With an Introduction by ALFRED AINGER. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

### ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS SERIES IN MACMILLAN'S

3s. 6d. LIBRARY.—New Volume.

### SIR WALTER SCOTT, by R. H. Hutton.—BURNS, by Principal

SHAIRP.—COLERIDGE, by H. D. TRAILL. Vol. VI. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

MACMILLAN & CO., LONDON.